Weather

Moderately fine and cool today. The maximum temperature yesterday was 67.0 and the minimum 55.9, the figures for the corresponding day last year being 72.2 and 55.2.

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COUNCIL OF THREE DECIDES FATE OF GERMAN COLONIES

Nearly All Are Assigned To Great Britain As Mandatory Power

ISLANDS TO JAPAN

Togoland And Cameroons To Be Submitted Later To The League

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, May 7.—An official communique states that the Council of Three has decided on the disposition of the ex-German colonies as follows:

Togoland and the Cameroons: France and Great Britain shall make joint recommendation to the League of Nations regarding their future.

German East Africa: The mandate shall be held by Great Britain.

German South-west Africa: The mandate shall be held by the Union of South Africa.

German Southwest Africa: The mandate shall be held by New Zealand.

The other German Pacific possessions south of the Equator, excluding the German Samoan Islands: The mandate shall be held by Australia.

Naura; the mandate shall be given to the British Empire.

The German Pacific Islands north of the Equator, the mandate shall be held by Japan.

Germans Plan To Negotiate

Berlin, April 25.—It is announced that the German Delegation at Versailles, besides the six members previously cabled, will comprise several representatives of the Ministries and Financial and Economic experts and will be accompanied by a score of press representatives, making altogether a staff of 150.

Herr Schuenaking, interviewed, said that the German Government anticipated real negotiations and hoped that an acceptable preliminary peace would be concluded in the next few weeks, even though special deliberations on numerous difficult problems may be protracted for months. He emphasised the National Assembly must sanction the Peace Treaty.

CLUB'S CONCERT-DANCE IS COMPLETE SUCCESS

Large Attendance At Club Women's Entertainment Given At Carlton Cafe

The Carlton ballroom was crowded yesterday afternoon for the American Woman's Club concert-dance, which proved a thorough success in every way and realised a considerable sum toward a Club piano fund.

An excellent musical program preceded the tea hour and dancing. The program began with two beautifully rendered songs, "Solvieg's Song" and "I Wept, Beloved, as I Dreamed," by Mrs. Ashton. Mr. Haynes gave two songs, "In an Old Fashioned Town" and "Rolling Down to Rio," which were well received. Miss McConnell gave a selection from "Madame Butterfly" and was recalled to give an encore and Mrs. McMeekin sang two charming numbers, "An Open Secret" and "A Spirit Flower." Mr. Maitland's fine baritone was heard in two Hungarian selections and the program closed with violin and piano numbers by the Misses Jansen, whose playing also called for encores.

Following the musical hour tea and light refreshment were served and the dancing proceeded.

The entertainment was in charge of the Music Department of the Club, the floor committee consisting of Meedames Ashley, Taylor, Nichols, Webb, Drake and Lamond, and was under the patronage of Mrs. Lobingier, Mrs. Lunt, the Misses Jansen, Mrs. Wilson and Consul-General Sammons.

Red Cross Organises International League

Nations Represented In Body Are: U.S., Britain, France, Italy And Japan

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, May 7.—A league of Red Cross Societies of the United States, Great Britain, France, Italy and Japan has been formed with the object of anticipating, diminishing and relieving the misery produced by disease and calamity throughout the world.

The League will invite other Red Cross Societies to join it.

Irish Girl Has Served On Three Battlefronts

Miss J. Coffin Duncan.

Miss I. Coffin Duncan, daughter of T. J. Duncan, of Dublin, and niece of Major-General Clifford Coffin, of the Ulster Division, who has returned to England after serving with the British Y.M.C.A., on the Belgian, French and Italian fronts. Miss Duncan is a graduate of Trinity College, Dublin.

Arrest Of Legation Proves Hard Blow To Hungarian Bolsheviki

Over £6,000,000 Which Was To Be Used For Propaganda Seized At Vienna

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Vienna, May 7.—The capture of the Hungarian Legation in Vienna by Hungarian anti-Bolshevists who seized over six million pounds intended for propaganda, has created a tremendous sensation.

The coup was carried out late in the evening by a group of armed Hungarians, chiefly ex-officers, who seized and searched the Legation during the absence of the Hungarian Minister and his two assistants who, on entering the building, were promptly arrested and conveyed to the cellars of a Franciscan convent.

The fury of Commissary Belakun and the Hungarian Soviet Government on learning the news was unbounded.

A violent protest was made to the Vienna Government with the result that the police liberated the Minister and the two assistants, occupied the Legation and arrested five officers who had remained in the building and also a number of Communists who were compromised by the papers found in the Legation.

London, May 7.—Reuter's correspondent learns that the disorganisation of the Hungarian army is increasing and there are only 28,000 men left in the ranks.

BIRT AND MEYER HOLDINGS SOLD IN FRENCH AUCTIONS

Properties Of Enemy Subjects Under Hammer In Accordance With Orders

Property formerly belonging to Dr. Birt, Mr. Th. Meyer and other enemy subjects was sold at public auction yesterday by Messrs. R. Fano, L. Basset and J. Thesmar, authorised commissioners.

The most important parcel in the lot was the Meyer property, consisting of over 12 mow at No. 452 Avenue Joffre, with modern dwelling house and other improvements. After some spirited bidding, starting at Tls. 35,000, the property went to Mr. H. E. Arnhold for Tls. 52,000.

Dr. Birt's property, consisting of something over 2 mow on the Route Ferguson, was sold for Tls. 1,800 to Mr. H. Y. Chai. Property formerly held by Mrs. Koeppe, at 451 Great Western Road, went to Mr. R. E. Kadoorie for Tls. 16,000 and a 4-mow-odd plot, belonging to Mr. Kirchner and situated on Rue Francis Garnier was knocked down to Mr. du Pac de Marsoulies at Tls. 3,500.

MAIL FOR U.S. TOMORROW

The American Post Office announces that a mail will go by the Chikugo Maru on Friday morning at 10 o'clock; registered articles, parcel post and money orders closing at 9 o'clock. This mail will connect with the Siberia Maru at Yokohama.

Peking Contemplating More Japanese Deals?

Victory Of Japan Over Tsingtau Issue Emboldens Militarists To New Adventure, Is Report

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Peking, May 13.—A strong undercurrent of excitement is prevailing in Peking owing to the report that the Chinese militarists, elated at the Japanese victory at the Paris Conference, intend to offer a so-called Internal loan of 400 million dollars, ostensibly for the purpose of constructing 4,000 miles of railways in Manchuria and Mongolia, which will be taken up by loans from abroad, a portion of the funds passing into the hands of the militarists, enabling them to assume the reins of government and to resume hostilities against the South.

Such a scheme would also circumvent the Peace Conference proposal to form a great International consortium to finance China, in which connection there was to be a meeting in Paris on the 12th or 13th.

Some action by the militarists was expected since the terms of peace have been received but it was not believed that they would be so unwise as to demonstrate to the world that Japan's victory would be a great upheaval in China.

Telegrams from Tsinanfu state that the Japanese shops there are decorated with flags inscribed "The Paris Conference recognises Kiaochow is Japanese territory. This is the result of Japan's participation in the great war." The local Chinese are deeply offended at this.

Disappointment In Capital

Peking, May 12.—A feeling of profound disappointment among the Chinese followed the publication of the Treaty of Peace in Peking but the opinion was generally expressed that it was necessary to await further news rather than conclude that the Shantung question was settled along the lines indicated, for the Treaty of Peace has not yet been signed and an official telegram, believed to have been despatched from France after the terms had been presented, stated that the Big Three had decided that a compromise was necessary giving China the administration of Kiaochow and the policing of the railways, Japan having the former German economic rights in Shantung, and the Japanese troops being withdrawn. The matter therefore appears to hinge upon dates.

The Chinese point out that the Japanese press urged Japan to follow Italy's example if the claims to Shantung were not admitted and contend that the same weapon is equally serviceable to China, whose hundreds of millions should be taken into account equally with a stronger nation under the principles on which the armistice was based. In any case China's defection should bring about efforts for a compromise such as the Big Three made when Signor Orlando withdrew, particularly as a matter of International Law appears deeply involved, assuming that China's declaration of war against Germany and the subsequent official announcements in connection with it involved the forfeiture of German rights in China.

In this connection the Chinese further point out that during last year the Allies urged China to undertake certain measures in connection with the Germans and the former German rights in China, obviously based on the assumption that Germany had forfeited such rights, and Japan associated herself in urging these measures, thereby committing herself to that view. Yet the Treaty of Peace draft says that Germany cedes to Japan "all rights, etc.," which indicates that Germany's rights in China had not been forfeited, or China would be asked to restore German rights to enable such cession to be made.

Chinese Won't Sign Treaty

The Chinese delegates, however, have been definitely instructed not to sign the treaty pronouncing China's rights to [illegible] and the Government deprecates the hasty conviction that all of those rights are lost.

Both houses of Parliament were summoned today to discuss the Shantung question with the Government officials and it was resolved to support the refusal to sign the terms of a treaty along the lines suggested.

The members of Parliament pointed out that they were not consulted regarding the despatch of the delega-

(Continued on Page 5)

PETROGRAD HEARS PLEA IN SPEECH OF LENINE

World Revolution, He Asserts, Depends On Victory Over Imperialists

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Stockholm, May 6.—A message from Petrograd says that Lenine in a speech, which has been placarded throughout the city, stated that the Bolshevists had performed half their task, namely, victory over the Bourgeoisie, but the more difficult part was only beginning. The world-revolution depended upon the Bolshevist victory over the Imperialists. The Bolshevists were resorting to every means to carry out mobilisation but the results were very unsatisfactory. For example, the regiments proceed to the front with barely 500 men, half of whom desert en route.

CAPTIVE GERMAN FLEET INSPECTED BY DANIELS

Ships At Scapa Flow Are Seen By American Secretary Of Navy

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, April 27.—Secretary of Navy Daniels inspected the German fleet at Scapa Flow on Saturday.

Speaking at a luncheon on the Admiralty Tug, Mr. Daniels emphasised that the men of the American navy had brought back to America a spirit of friendship and fellowship with their brothers of the British navy. He had been greatly impressed to see the powerful German fleet at Scapa Flow guarded by a few drifters. Germany would never again have a navy because it lacked courage.

CAPT. CUBITT RESIGNS

Captain L. J. Cubitt, of "B" Company, British, S.V.C., has resigned and his resignation has been accepted by the Council with regret, according to announcement in the Municipal Gazette. Upon recommendation of the Commandant Captain Cubitt now reverts to the retired list on which he was placed in 1911.

CHINESE COMMERCIAL BODY'S HEADS RESIGN

Chu Pao-san And Shen Lien-fang Quit Because Of Criticism

Messrs. Chu Pao-san and Shen Lien-fang, chairman and vice-chairman of the Chinese Chamber of Commerce, yesterday formally tendered their resignations as a result of the protests made by the various commercial organisations in Shanghai against their telegram to Peking, urging the despatch of a Chinese envoy to Tokio to negotiate for the return of Tsingtau. The resignations was submitted by Chu and Shen at the executive committee meeting yesterday afternoon. The committee as a body, while refusing to act on the request one way or the other, announced that they will submit the resignations to a general meeting of the members of the chamber to be called shortly. The committee also telegraphed the Ministry of Commerce last night to report on the matter.

COMMONS TOLD OF SALES OF BRITISH WARSHIPS

Arrangements Are Being Made For Disposal Of Fleet Of Vessels Now Obsolete

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, May 7.—In the House of Commons today, Mr. T. J. Macnamara, Parliamentary Secretary to the Admiralty, replying to Commander Viscount Curzon, stated that since the signing of the armistice only one British warship, namely a light-cruiser, had been sold—in India, but arrangements were proceeding for the sale of a further eleven warships. It was also hoped shortly to dispose of a further one hundred and fifty. All these vessels are obsolete. Vessels of fighting value would be sold under a pledge that they would be broken up.

The American 'Pied Piper Of Hamelin'

Like a modern "Pied Piper of Hamelin," Musician Joseph Foster, of the Fifty-first Pioneer Infantry Band, U.S.A., with the Army of Occupation in Germany, has a large following among the youngsters of the community. The photo shows Foster followed by a happy crowd of German kiddies from the town of Cochom, Germany.

PHILIPPINES WINS EASILY IN FAR EASTERN OLYMPIC

Japan Is Poor Second And China Third At Close Of Third Day's Sports

(China Press Staff Correspondent)

Manila, May 14.—With Philippines far in the lead, Japan second and China third, the [illegible] in the Far Eastern Olympic meet were rung up today. The standings at the conclusion of the third day of contests were: Philippines 66; Japan 16; China 12.

At the conclusion of the meet it was announced that the next Olympic will be held in Shanghai during the first week of October, 1921.

To start out the third day program Danao, Filipino, took the quarter-mile run, doing the distance in 51 3-5 seconds, with Malinao, Filipino, and Sayeki, Japanese, second and third. A mark of eleven feet was attained in the pole vault, being set by Alo, with Puno and Carlos, also of the Philippines athletes, tied for second.

The mile run was won by Ikuta, Japan, with Chang Te-ping, of the China team, second and Taku, Japanese, third. The time was 4 minues 52 seconds. Ico, Philippines, took the high jump, with a mark of 5 feet 9 inches, Shih Chao-han and Liang Chung-kan, China, taking second and third.

The low hurdles proved a clean sweep for the Islanders, Bello, Catell and Cabalse taking the honors and the time being 26 2-5 seconds. Philippines also won the mile relay event, Japan finishing second and China third. The time was 3 minutes 36 seconds.

Japan annexed first and second in the Marathon, Ikuta coming home ahead in 29.25 1-5 seconds, with Koide next and Umila of the Philippines third.

The Javelin throwing proved another all-Philippines event, Gumaboy, Ico and Danao coming in for the honors and the best mark being 152 feet 4 1-2 inches.

Philippines took the third day's basketball from China by a score of 20 to 15 and also the volleyball. China defaulted in the tennis singles and as between Philippines and Japan Mikami beat Bolanos, 6-2, 0-6 and 6-2, Nomura beat Bolanos 7-5, 6-4, Fargas beat Nomura 6-3, 6-4. Fargas took the first set against Mikami 6-2 and was then forced to discontinue on account of cramps.

In soccer Philippines beat China 2 to 1.

Mr. Merriman Heads Local Baseball Club

Named To Replace Mr. Bunn, Who Leaves For Home Shortly

Mr. W. L. Merriman was unanimously elected chairman of the Shanghai Amateur Baseball Club at a meeting of the committee yesterday. Mr. Merriman replaces Mr. R. D. Bunn, former chairman, who is leaving for home shortly.

GERMANY WILL RESUME RELATIONS WITH RUSSIA

Peace Committee Of National Assembly In Berlin Takes Action In Resolution

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, May 7.—The Peace Committee of the National Assembly at Berlin [illegible] of the re-establishment of friendly commercial relations with Russia and the conclusion of a truce.

Eisner's Assassin Killed

Berlin, April 25.—A message from Munich says it is reported that Spartacist soldiers dragged from the hospital and killed Arco-Valley, who assassinated Herr Eisner. The ex-Minister of Interior Herr Auer and the ex-Minister for War Herr Roshaufter who were wounded in the Diet on February 22 have fled from the hospital owing to their lives being threatened.

Egyptian Students Warned By Allenby

Proclamation Says If They Do Not Resume Work Schools Will Be Closed

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Cairo, May 6.—General Sir Edmund Allenby has issued a proclamation stating that the Government colleges and Secondary schools will be closed until next term unless the students return immediately.

STEWARD OF OMI MARU HELD AS OPIUM SMUGGLER

Caught With Five Pounds Of Drug He Slips Out Of Clothes, But Is Retrieved

It is not only the itinerant packet, the tramp steamer or the casual junk which brings contraband opium into Shanghai. Sometimes it is the supposedly immaculate mail steamer. The Omi Maru is the latest craft to be involved in the prohibited traffic.

The Japanese steward of the Omi was the person taken in flagrante delicto. He was arrested on suspicion by a Chinese Police Constable, assisted by a Japanese sergeant, while on the Minghong Road Monday night and on search was found to be carrying about five pounds of the "black smoke." After being searched the captive adroitly slid out of his jacket and made a break for liberty. He was recaptured. But he still had a card up his sleeve. He swiftly slipped the buttons of his shirt and as rapidly bade adieu to that garment, leaving the sleeves in the clutch of his captors. But again the effort proved vain and he was seized. Having no more garments to shed he was taken to the station and yesterday appeared in the Japanese court.

After preliminary hearing the smuggler was held for trial before the Higher Japanese Court.

FORCE OF AFGHANS ENTERS TERRITORY IN BRITISH LIMITS

Rebellious Amir Fails To Win Support Of Any Independent Tribes

BRITISH IN ATTACK

Advance Troops Drive Out Natives From Ash Khel And Move Forward

LOSSES ARE SMALL

Amir's Force Gathered Along Crest Of Ridge Over Afghan Plain

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Simla, May 9.—The Afghan force at Landi Kotal, reinforced by enemy troops, has advanced to Ash Khel, thereby deliberately encroaching on territory within British limits.

A report has been received stating that a small force of Afghan Regulars has moved into the Afghan Mohmand country to stiffen any tribal Lashkars they may succeed in raising.

The most significant feature of the present situation is that the Amir's exhortations have failed to enlist the sympathies of the independent tribes, from whom he doubtless expected immediate support. The Afridi Maliks have informed the Political Agent of the Khyber that our troops are welcome at Ali Masjid. They are picketing Chora Kamdao and points south of the Khyber.

The Zakka Khel of the Bazar Valley have given an evasive reply to the Afghan emissaries who were sent to urge them to rise.

Amir Mistaken In Rumors?

In the Mohmand country within British administrative limits no Lashkar has as yet assembled and the Amir is accused of having hotheadedly declared war simply on the strength of false rumors and reports from Indian states.

It is believed the Amir's emissaries received no encouragement in Waziristan. Both there and in Khost there is a small but growing party who consider the talk of a Jehad is only a device of the Amir to unite the people in his favor and that no further action will be taken.

The Indian Government has certain proof that some disloyal agents in India have been communicating with the Amir.

Position Of Afghans

Simla, May 10.—The Afghan position Friday followed the crest of the ridge dividing Landi Kotal, the highest point in the Khyber Pass, from the plains of Afghanistan. The enemy had small detachments at Ash Khel and Piru Khel, small villages on the Indian side of the boundary. Near Landi Kotal there was an enemy force estimated at 4,000 Afghan infantry and eight guns with 3,000 tribesmen. The main Afghan strength was concentrated at Bags and on the spurs commanding it. Bags is important owing to the proximity of the springs supplying water to Landi Kotal.

Our advance troops, Brigadier-General B. F. Crocker, pushed forward on the 8th, ejected the Afghans from Ash Khel and advanced down the Khyber Pass west of Landi Kotal. The operation was successful objectives have been secured and and our casualties slight. Our first our troops at Landi Kotal are now able to cover the concentration of our troops operating in the Khyber area. Our aeroplanes co-operated effectively, using bombs and Lewis guns against excellent targets.

SOVIETS ORDER CONSULS TO LEAVE SEBASTOPOL

Action Taken By Radicals Of Ukraine Who Refuse To Recognise Governments

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Copenhagen, May 7.—A message from Sebastopol states that the Ukrainian Soviets have ordered all the foreign Consuls to leave Sebastopol forthwith as their Governments are not recognised.

Northern Peace Delegation Sends Resignation To Peking

South Charges Other Side With Distorting Facts In Announcement Of Suspension Of Conference

The Northern peace delegation yesterday followed in the steps of Mr. Tang Shao-yi and the Southern delegation and resigned. It sent a telegram explaining its action to Peking last night. There appears to be small hope of a resumption.

A dispute arose between the two delegations yesterday over the facts that led up to the break. The Southern delegation issued a long statement maintaining that the communique given out by the Northern delegation distorted the facts. That statement is given below.

The Northern delegation's telegram of resignation, addressed to the President and the Premier, follows:

"On the morning of the 13th, there was a formal session at which the Parliamentary question was brought up for discussion. Mr. Tang Shao-yi proposed that the mandate issued on June 12, 1917, by Ex-President Li Yuan-hung dissolving Parliament should be cancelled, so that the Parliament of 1917 might be restored to the freedom of exercising its prerogatives. To this proposal we were not able to agree. He then announced that he would resign the same day, adding that the Military Government would be requested to appoint another man to succeed him. We tried very hard to impress on him the critical condition of the country and urged him to be patient in the discussion of this question. But he could not see his way to accept our point of view, a matter which we deeply regret.

"Since our appointment to this mission, several months have elapsed. In our negotiations with the delegates of the Southwest, we have always borne in mind the earnest desire of the Government to realise peace and maintained a frank attitude, in order that an amicable settlement may be reached. But unfortunately we are deficient in ability, and unable to handle the situation properly, with the result that nothing has been achieved. We have not only failed to carry out our duties which the Government has entrusted to us, but also have done nothing to satisfy the expectations of the people. A good deal of time has been wasted for which we should be held responsible. Therefore we beg to tender our resignations, and also request that worthier men be appointed to carry on the negotiations.

"Chu Chi-chien, Wu Ting-chang, Wang Ke-ming, Sze Yu, Fang Chu, Wang Yulin, Lee Kou-tseng, Liu Un-ker, Chiang Shao-ji and Hsu Fu-lu."

Southern Delegation's Version

The Southern delegation's version of what occurred on Tuesday follows:

On the morning of Tuesday, the 13th instant, the Southern and Northern delegates went to the old Club Concordia building as usual and after spending a short hour in conversation in their respective offices, all repaired to the Conference Hall where the formal session was opened at 11 o'clock by Mr. Tang Shao-yi, the chief Southern delegate, who submitted a list of eight articles which consisted of reiteration, in some instances, of proposals previously submitted and discussed but not disposed of, as well as important suggestions made by the Southern delegation in a sincere spirit of compromise, in order to effect the much desired reconciliation between the North and the South.

The eight articles are:

1. To declare China's resolve not to agree to the proposed settlement of the Shantung questions decided upon by the European Conference.

2. To declare the invalidity of all covenants, pacts and the like secretly entered into between China and Japan and to severely punish all those directly engaged in or responsible for the consummation of them.

3. To effect the immediate disbandment of the War Participation Army, the National Defense Army, and the Frontier Defense Army.

4. To remove the Tuchuns and Provincial Governors who by their specially notorious maladministration proved themselves unpopular and obnoxious to the people.

5. That the Peace Conference should issue an announcement that the mandate issued by the former President Li Yuan-hung on the 12th June of the 6th Year of the Republic (1917) was illegally issued and therefore invalid.

6.—That a Provisional Administrative Council be formed of men of national distinction, selected and recommended by the Conference, for the purpose of superintending the enforcement of the decisions of the Conference. The formation of the Cabinet of unified government shall be subject to the approval of this Council, which shall be dissolved immediately upon convening of the Parliament.

7. All questions whether already passed upon by the Conference or referred to special Committees for investigation and questions to be brought up before the Conference shall be separately dealt with and definitely settled.

8. That the Conference officially recognise Mr. Hsu Shih-chang as the Provisional President of the Republic for discharge of the functions of that office until the formal election by the Parliament of a permanent successor.

This article will be given no effect until or unless the previous seven are agreed to.

Mr. Tang's Explanation

In submitting the above list of proposals, Mr. Tang made comments as follows:

1. In the case of diplomatic questions, the Government should always express its resolute attitude in some appropriate manner to the nations of the world in the form of a mandate or communique or official note. The present Shantung question is an issue which is of vital importance to the existence of our nation. If we fail to lodge a strong and appropriate protest now aside from merely instructing our delegates not to sign the Peace Treaty, we would not be in a position to remedy the matter in the time to come.

2. The secret treaties entered into between China and Japan are extremely detrimental to the nation in that they encroach upon our sovereign right and bring utter humiliation to our country. They have never received Parliamentary approval. Their consummation has been brought about by treasonable individuals who conspired in the admission of privileged alien influences for their private gain and to the detriment of the nation. Therefore it is only right to cancel these agreements and severely punish those responsible for its contraction in order to appease the nation.

3. These special military organisations referred to above are the outcome of the Sino-Japanese military past, having for their bulwark the special influence of a certain foreign nation and they are bound to cause endless trouble in the future; hence, the necessity of their disbandment.

4. Those officials whose actions have brought detriment and misery to the people should have been removed by the Government without repeated requests from the Peace Conference and appeals from the people.

The Parliamentary Clause

5. There being no provision in the Provisional Constitution for the dissolution of Parliament, a mandate not based upon the laws of the nation is unconstitutional and ultra vires and therefore should have no effect. Moreover, President Li Yuan-hung issued the mandate under compulsion and he himself has subsequently publicly avowed its illegality. Even General Chiang Chao-chung, the Commander of the Peking Gendarmes who signed the said mandate in the capacity of Acting Premier, telegraphed and confessed before the entire nation that the procedure was unconstitutional. It naturally follows that the said mandate should be declared null and void. Furthermore our diplomatic failures in the recent years have been brought about since the dissolution of Parliament. Following the first dissolution by Yuan Shih-k'ai (in the 2nd Year of the Republic, 1913) the famous (or infamous) 21 demands and a secret treaty between China and Japan were signed. Following the second dissolution of Parliament by Li Yuan-hung (6th Year of the Republic, 1917) a number of other Sino-Japanese secret agreements were consummated. None of these documents signing national rights could have even been passed by Parliament but for its unfortunate dissolution. Foreigners would not have dared even to make an attempt at what they have now actually succeeded in accomplishing. Under these circumstances, the people were inevitably taught a lesson—to be firmly convinced that the restoration of a Constitutional Parliament is the most urgent necessity in our national salvation. However, the Conference has refrained from taking up this subject at the beginning for reasons of expediency, in view of European Conference being in session. It would have been extremely disadvantageous to China as a whole if our Internal Peace Conference should come to a deadlock then on this Parliamentary issue. The necessity for this expediency has now passed. We are already undeniably defeated at the world Conference in all our aims and hopes. Realising at the same time that the root of the failure lies in the absence of a Parliament, we therefore insist upon its restoration. Because in this measure alone lies the only thread of hope within reach of ourselves for the annulment of all the iniquitous convenants on the logical ground that they never received the approval of the Parliament. The restoration of Parliament therefore should not be indefinitely deferred for reasons of external as well as internal policy.

6. Before the convening of the National Assembly, a formal cabinet can not be organised; hence, the necessity of this transitional organ proposed here by me to tide over the period.

7. This is the natural procedure for settling all unfinished matters.

8. This momentous sacrifice on the part of the Southwest is prompted by the spirit of mutual concession and by the earnest desire for immediate unification of the country. It is understood that Mr. Hsu Shih-chang holds his position contrary to the constitution in not having been legally elected.

Limit Of Concession

Mr. Tang also added that the foregoing proposals represented the ultimate views (limit of concession) on the part of the Southwest. But the chief Northern delegate, Mr. Chu Chi-chen, could not agree with any of them with the exception of the first article, and was opposed particularly to the fifth article, saying that it was impossible for the North to accept this for discussion and that if this could not be amended, the Northern delegation would refuse to discuss any of the rest. He suggested as a counter-proposal that the North would request the five provinces of the Southwest to elect members to join the new Parliament now sitting in Peking.

In view of these circumstances, the Southern delegation found it impossible to proceed any further with the negotiation since they would make no possible headway and declared that they would be obliged to tender their resignation to the Military Government at Canton, asking the latter to appoint other delegates to continue the work.

The meeting then adjourned sine die.

In the afternoon, the Southern delegation reported by wire the result of the morning's session to the Military Government at Canton and tendered their resignation en bloc.

Letter To Northern Delegation

The Southern delegation also made public the following letter to the Northern delegation:

In view of the account published in the local dailies of today (May 14, 1919) being inaccurate and the readers are apt to be misled, the secretary of the Southern delegation has addressed a letter to the secretary of the Northern delegation upon the subject. A translation of it is given hereunder.

Dear Sir.—The report published in today's paper under the heading of "Bulletin of the Internal Peace Conference" contains certain assertions which are found to be at variance with the fact. The undersigned has been very much embarrassed by the repeated interrogations of the Southern delegates. It is understood that the report was made up by the newspaper reporter. But knowing that the statement reflects partiality and not having been approved by our Chief Delegate, you have kindly consented, at our request, not to release it for publication. It is a great surprise to us, then, that the report should have appeared in nearly all local dailies this morning. For the sake of convenience, we beg to enumerate the facts as follows:

The Southern delegation proposed 8 articles, the text of which has already been published. With the exception of the first article (which your Chief Delegate admitted for discussion) your Chief Delegate has expressed no approval to any of the proposals and was particularly opposed to the 5th article nullifying the mandate of June 13, 1919, for dissolution of the Parliament, saying that such extreme views could never be put into effect and not even to be discussed. He also suggested that the 5 provinces of the Southwest should be asked to elect members for the new Parliament now sitting in Peking.

Our Chief Delegate, however, declared that the 5th article was a quite moderate and reasonable proposal. A radical proposal would require the question to be solved on a purely constitutional basis. If the Northern delegation should persist in their extreme view of asking the South to join the new Parliament and refuse to discuss the proposals of the South, does it follow that the other seven articles should be separately discussed? In reply, your Chief Delegate made the assertion that it would be unnecessary to discuss any other proposal, if the 5th article could not be disposed of to his satisfaction.

Attitude Of North

Our Chief Delegate then remarked that if such be the case, it would be impossible for the Conference to proceed any further. Moreover, the North has never accepted any of the proposals of the South ever since the commencement of negotiation. Even the cessation of hostilities in Shensi has not been an accomplished fact up to this day, and large quantities of ammunition were delivered to the Northern Government as late as April. Recently, it is most regrettable to say, the actions on the part of the Peking Government have become even more obnoxious, running contrary to the will of the people. The reason why the South has hesitated for such a long time in trying to meet the North half way was the hope of self-reform on the part of the North and the fear that a break in the negotiation might result in causing serious disadvantage to the nation at the European Conference. At present our aims and hopes have been undeniably defeated and the main cause of our defeat lay in the treaties contracted by the Government after the dissolution of the Parliaments.

The Russo-Mongolian treaty and the 21 demands of Japan were events which took place immediately after the first dissolution of Parliament in the second year of the Republic, while the Sino-Japanese Compacts and the various secret agreements relating to Shantung were brought about since the second dissolution in the 6th year. None of these could ever come to pass had the Parliament been in existence at the time. The only excuse we could give in demanding the cancellation of these unfair agreements was that they had never received parliamentary approval. It is, therefore, necessary to immediately restore the Constitutional Parliament for diplomatic reasons and not only for internal welfare of the nation.

Referring to the other proposals, such as the official protest against the decision rendered by the European Conference with regard to the Shantung question, the punishment of traitors and the abolishing of the special military organisations, and the removal of the notorious officials, etc., these were, without exception, the most urgent steps which the public were clamoring and demanding. Yet the Northern Chief Delegate refused even to discuss them unless the 5th article was amended to his satisfaction. Under the circumstances our Chief Delegate deemed it impossible for the negotiation to proceed any further. For the reason of personal responsibility, he had tendered his resignation to the Military Government. These are the actual facts as recorded during that session and they are somewhat at variance with the accounts given out by you and published in the morning's papers. In order to clear ourselves of the responsibility we are obliged to write you this lengthy letter and to request that proper correction be furnished to the papers by you.

'Chinese Parades,' Subject Of Address

Mr. Crofoot To Speak Before Woman's Club Literary Section Today

Mr. J. W. Crofoot of West Gate will address the Literary Department of the American Woman's Club at the Carlton Cafe at 4:30 o'clock this afternoon on "The Significance of Shanghai Civil and Religious Parades." The meeting will be the last in the course of study dealing with "Chinese Customs." Mrs. Arthur Rugh is in charge.

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Peking Union Medical College

Announcements for the Academic Year 1919-20

The work of the recorganized Peking Union Medical College is divided between two schools: the Medical School, which gives a four years' course in medicine and an additional optional year of special work in the laboratories or hospital; and the Premedical School, which offers a three years' course preparatory to admission to the Medical School. The Premedical School was opened in September 1917. The Medical School will admit its first class on October 1, 1919.

All instruction in both the Medical and the Premedical Schools, except courses in Chinese language and literature, is given in the English language.

THE MEDICAL SCHOOL

Requirements for Admission: The minimum requirements for admission to the Medical School are graduation from an approved middle school, or its equivalent, and the completion of not less than three years of college work. This must include satisfactory courses in biology, chemistry (including general, analytical, and organic), physics, English Chinese, and at least one other foreign language.

All candidates for admission, except graduates of the Premedical School, must pass satisfactory examinations in the subjects required for admission.

Curriculum: During the year 1919-20 only the subjects included in the first year of the medical course will be offered.

Graduate Courses and Research: Special courses in anatomy, physiology, and physiological chemistry will be offered during the year 1919-20 to graduates in medicine or other qualified persons. Visitors who desire to investigate special problems may be granted the use of the laboratories at the discretion of the Director.

THE PREMEDICAL SCHOOL

Requirements for Admission: Admission is by entrance examination only. To be eligible for the entrance examinations, a candidate must be a graduate of an approved middle school or its equivalent, and must possess a good working knowledge of English, both oral and witten.

Curriculum: The Premedical School offers a three-year course in the fundamental subjects which are prerequisite to the study of medicine, including mathematics, biology, chemistry, physics, Chinese, English, French, and German. Students who complete satisfactorily the work of the Premedical School are admitted to the Medical School without further examinations.

Advanced Standing: Admission with advanced standing will be granted to candidates who present suitable credentials showing the completion of one or more years of work of collegiate grade and who pass satisfactory examinations in the subjects for which credit is desired.

Calendar: The first semester opens September 23, 1919, and closes January 30, 1920; the second semester opens February 3, 1920, and closes June 16.

EXAMINATIONS

Examinations for admission to the first year of the Medical School and for admission to the Premedical School will be held at Peking and at Shanghai on June 9 to 13 and August 25 to 29, 1919. In case the number of applicants warrants it, examinations will be held at other centers. Applications for admission and requests for further information should be addressed to

The Dean,
Peking Union Medical College, Peking, China.

Lengthy Session Is Held In Suit Involving Tuchun

Another lengthy session took place yesterday in the Mixed Court in the case brought by the Tuchun and Civil Governor of Kiangsu against the Yung Mur Company and a number of prominent local Chinese merchants claiming Tls. 300,000 for damages for breach of an alleged iron contract. The entire session was devoted to the cross-examination of Wang Kwan-yu, manager of the company, by Mr. G. D. Musso, counsel for the plaintiffs.

Mr. W. S. Fleming represented Chu Wei-ching, a millionaire dye-merchant, as well as Zia Hun-chang, prominent coal merchant. Mr. Fleming's application to allow his client Chu to leave Shanghai for three weeks was granted. The Court intimated that it would call the defendant on June 2. Another application by Mr. Fleming to allow his client Zia to be excused from the hearing yesterday on the ground that the defendant had to attend a meeting of the Chinese Chamber of Commerce was also granted. The case was heard before American Assessor R. P. Tenney and Magistrate Wong. Mr. Robert T. Bryan, Jr., appeared as counsel for Wang Kwan-yu.

That the Nanking authorities wanted to get rid of their scrap iron and approached him for the sale of the metal was Wang's defense. He stated that he only acted in the capacity of a broker because the Tuchun and the Civil Governor did not wish to deal with the Japanese who were to be the real purchasers of the iron. They did not wish to deal with Japanese, because they could not very well get their commission from the Japanese, he said.

Witness denied that the three men, Lieu, Chang and Pan, were his agents and had been instructed by him to approach the Tuchun for the purchase of the iron. On the other hand, he said, Lieu was the high advisor of the Tuchun and the other two were his friends and all three were instructed by the Tuchun to get rid of the metal. Asked by Mr. Musso why he should be asked to negotiate the sale when the iron was at that time commanding a good price and many people were prepared to buy it, the witness said that he knew the business and knew how to get financiers to interest themselves in the deal. He himself had not the money, so he only acted as a broker.

Mr. Musso then said that what really happened was this: Witness had heard that there was iron in Nanking and that iron was being sold at very high prices. So witness tried to find some influential men to get the iron. Lieu was formerly an advisor, but at that time had been relieved of his duties. Lieu had acted on witness' behalf in this deal.

In reply, Wang said that he was sent for and taken to the Ta Hsin Lodging House on Foochow Road, where the two friends of Lieu were living, and was asked to go to Nanking in the second moon of last year. He was reluctant to go at first but was finally persuaded to do so. He went to Nanking over 30 times in all.

When he went to Nanking, Wang said, it was expressly understood that he should not advance any money, as he was only a broker. When he was approached in the matter, he was told that the deal would be concluded in three or four days, but when he went to Nanking he found that nobody was serious about the transaction and he left Pan, Chang and Lieu.

Asked why he was so careful as to have photographs of the contract taken, witness said that he was told by Lieu, Pan and Chang, the three representatives of the Tuchun, that there was a certain man by the name of Chang Lai-sung, who was trying to usurp the power of Li Ting-yoh, who represented the plaintiffs at the trial, and was told to get prepared for trouble by Lieu.

Witness further stated that in dealing with Chinese officials money was always essential, so he made it clear at the first instance that he would not spend any money if he was to be made the broker of the deal. The signboard of the Yung Mur Company was put up in the eighth moon last year at Koo Ka Loong, an alleyway off Chekiang Road. The company had a staff of clerks and coolies who were paid by witness after the contracts were signed and arrangements were made with the Japanese to sell the iron to the China-Japan Industrial Company. Lieu, Chang and Pan lived in the offices at Koo Ka Loong and witness paid their expenses.

Mr. Musso pointed out that the fact they were paid by witness proved that they were employed by him, but witness replied that these people simply came and lived in the premises; he could not expell them. Witness had spent between $7,000 and $8,000, not including damages. Witness would get $1 per ton as brokerage. If the contract had been signed in the middle of the eighth moon, Nanking would have had over 40,000 tons for sale. But only 10,000-odd tons were offered for sale in the contracts signed subsequently. The signing took place in the middle of the ninth moon.

As to the partners of the company, witness said that at first there were a number of partners willing and ready to advance money, but when the Nanking authorities made so many alterations they withdrew. The defendant Chu Wei-ching consented to advance the amount of bargain money required by Nanking, namely, Tls. 200,000, if the agreement was concluded. The other defendants only consented to pay office expenses. There were no definite arrangements as to the number of shares each should hold. Witness would have been given a bonus share as he would be the manager. The defendant Zia Hun-chang came into the deal later, but he did not agree to any figures. All he consented was that he would advance expenses.

The case was adjourned till Monday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock.

News Brevities

The Y.M.C.A. Middle School will hold its Spring athletic meet Saturday morning at the Association Recreation Ground on North Szechuen Road Extension. The program will consist of the 100 yards dash, the 220 yards dash, the 440 yards run, the half mile and mile races, high jump, broad jump, pole vault, low hurdles and high hurdles, putting the shot, discus throw and bicycle race. Over 40 athletes will participate in the events.

* * *

Mr. Yu Yah-ching was elected chairman of the board of directors of the Ningpo and Shaoshing Steamship Company at the meeting of the shareholders of the company yesterday at the Cotton Yarn Guild. Messrs. Tien Shih-ling and Fang Tsio-peh were elected vice-chairmen. An interim dividend of 12 percent for the past year was declared.

* * *

Two months' leave of absence had been granted Mr. Wang Kung-ting, Taoyin of Shanghai City, on account of the death of his father, which took place in Funning, Chihli, May 11. During his absence, Mr. Shen Pao-chong, the City Magistrate, will be in charge of his office. His concufrent office of director of Bureau of Administration of Enemy Property and Funds will be taken over by Mr. Tachuan S. K. Loh, former Judge of the District Court of Shanghai.

CHINESE STUDENTS TELL OF JAPANESE TREATMENT

Delegation Here From Tokio Charges Cruelty By Police In Demonstration

The story of the treatment accorded to Chinese students during the recent patriotic demonstration in Japan by the Japanese authorities was related by a delegation of Chinese students who returned to Shanghai yesterday and paid a visit to the office of THE CHINA PRESS immediately after their arrival.

Six were seriously injured, 23 were injured and 34 were arrested during the demonstration on May 7, China Humiliation Day, as Japanese mounted police trod upon Chinese demonstrators, chopped them with swords and insulted the national flags carried by the students, according to the delegation.

The whole thing began with the search for a place for a patriotic meeting of the Chinese students in Tokio at which plans were expected to be formulated to act on the Tsingtau question. Public halls could not be secured as the police authorities had already instructed the owners not to rent them to Chinese students.

As the premises of the Chinese Legation in Tokio enjoyed the right of extra-territoriality, the students naturally turned to it. A delegation was sent to call on Mr. Chiang Ching-koo, the Charge D'Affaires, and ask him to allow the use of the legation for the meeting place. Chiang was non-committal.

On the evening of May 6, however, the Japanese press came out with reports that the Chinese Legation had forbidden the students to hold their meeting. In the evening, large detachments of police constables and gendarmerie were posted in front of the legation. Inside the house, Chinese music was to be heard, as the well known Chinese female impersonator, Mei Lai-fang, who recently went to Tokio to show his talent, was giving a performance.

On the morning of May 7, a military cordon was drawn around the legation, and every entrance was guarded by the police. Meanwhile over 1,000 Chinese had gathered at the entrance to the former German Legation and contemplated presenting their views to the foreign envoys. Police interfered. The students protested, saying that they had not done anything to disturb the peace. They then unfurled their white banners, on which were inscribed the Chinese phrases: "Down with militarism," "Preserve the permanent peace of the world," "Restore Tsingtau to China directly," "Remember the humiliation of May 7" and others. The police attempted to take away these banners but failed.

Then they signaled for the mounted police and charged down the German Legation. Swords were drawn and swung over the heads of the demonstrators. Blood flew from the heads of many Chinese. Yet the spirit of the demonstrators did not fade for a moment. They marched in orderly fashion to the British Legation, where their representatives were heard and told that the Acting Ambassador would report the matter to London. The grievance of the Chinese was the told to the French and American Ambassadors whose response was similar and encouraging.

It was on their way to the Chinese Legation that the general assault of the Japanese began. Mounted police, gendarmerie and even civilians had the demonstrators bottled up and disarmed them of their banners. All those who refused were hit with swords, kicked and beaten with clubs. The marshall of the procession, who bore the Chinese colors, was attacked and seriously wounded. The flag was taken away. When he was lying helpless on the ground he was arrested. Other demonstrators rushed forword and attempted to rescue him, but were driven back with swords.

A hurried committee meeting was then held at the Y.M.C.A. building. Two delegations were sent to the Chinese Legation and the office of the Education Mission to Japan. But both the Charge D'Affaires and the director refused to see the representatives.

Eleven of those who were arrested at the demonstration are still confined in the Tokio jails, it was said.

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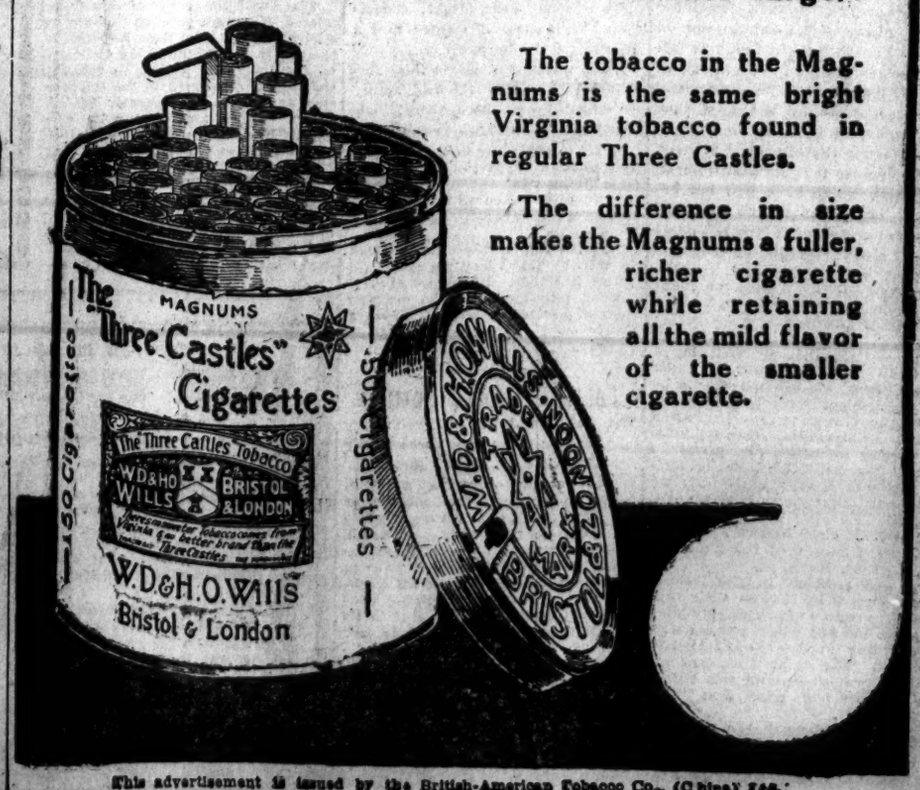

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An Englishman Hears A Ball Game

Out And About London. By Thomas Burke. Henry Holt and Company. $1.40 (gold).

It is well said that Thomas Burke writes of London as Kipling wrote of India—to the extent that Mr. Burke's roundabout sketches, without being in the least imitations or emulations, repeatedly suggest the collected signed newspaper letters of Kipling's emergent youth. They are unforced, unlabored and except as this young Irishman is a natural born writer of originality and charm, they are free of everything literary. Each page of them is steeped in the life, including the physical atmosphere, of the obscurer London districts where Mr. Burke struggled up and began to write and which he loves.

Such material at the command of such ability ought to yield some remarkable successors to Limehouse Nights. The volume before us follows Nights in London. Like that fascinating collection and like the Kipling stuff above referred to, Out and About London on a newspaper man at least makes the impression of the author being a first rate reporter—and that is the beginning of creative authorship. He is markedly self-unconscious by the way, thus differing from the sometime bright young man of the Allahabad Pioneer.

Not because it is the best thing in the book, which it is not, but because long-suffering and skeptical Americans deserve to see a British man of letters reproducing their vernacular with fidelity and respect, quotations are made from the chapter on the Army vs. Navy ball game. Its title is Attaboy!

. . . I know of no keener pleasure than that of watching a man do something that he fully knows how to do—whether it be Caruso singing, Maskelyne juggling, Balfour making an impromptu speech . . . or Swanneck Rube pitching. Oh, pretty to watch, Sir, pretty to watch! No hesitation here; no feeling his way toward a method; no fortuitous hairsbreadth triumph over the nice difficulty; but cold facility and swift, clear answers to the multiple demands of the situation. Oh, attaboy, Rube!

"I was received in the Army's dressing room by Mimms, their captain, who said he was mighty glad to know me and would put me wise to anything in the game that had me beat. The whole thing had me beat. I was down and out before the umpire had cried first 'Play ball!' . . .

"Then the game began and the rooting began. There was, for example, an explosive, reverberating Ah-h-h-h! which I now practice in my back garden in order to scare the sparrows from my early peas. But my attempts are no more like the real thing than Australian Burgundy is like wine. . . .

"I had never imagined that this hard shell covered, business people could break into such a debauch of frenzy. You should have heard the sedate Admiral Sims when the Navy made a homer, with his 'Attaboy! Oh, attaway to play ball! Zaaa, Zaaa! Zaaa!' and when his men made a wild throw he sure handed them theirs.

"Here are a few of the phrases hurled at the offending players:

"'Aw, well, well, well, well, well!"

"'Ah, you pikers, where was you raised?'

'Hey, Pitcher, is this a ball game or a corner lot game?'

"'Say, bo, you can play ball—maybe.'

"'Hey, catcher, quit the diamond, and le' me ll'l brudder teach yeh.'

"'Say, who's that at bat? What's the good of sending in a dead man?'

"'Aw, dear, dear, dear! Gimme some barb wire. I wanter knit a sweater for the barnacle on second.'

"'Oh, watch this, watch this! He's a bad actor. Kill the bad actor!'

"'More ivory—more ivory! Oh, boy, I love every bone in yer head.'

"'Get a stepladder to it. Take orf that pitcher. He's pitching over a plate in heaven.'

"'Now show 'em where you live, boy. Let's have something with a bit of class to it.'

"What's the matter with the man on third? Tisn't bedtime yet.'"

Just like that. Diamonds are not quitted, pitchers not taken orf and class doesn't come in bits, however clawss may. Even then, very good, Tommy. Attaboy, indeed!

POLITICS AND ECONOMICS

The People's Part In Peace. By Ordway Tead. New York: Henry Holt and Co. $1.10 (gold).

The covenant arranged at Versailles contemplates the inclusion of all sympathetic and trustworthy nations, and the regulation of economic topics. As regards the covenant between nations it is unusual only in its theoretical inclusion of all qualified nations, thereby becoming ultimately a World League. But in its economic provisions it is unique, and in them it concerns peoples as intimately as other similar documents have concerned nations or dynasties. International politics have only remote interest for individuals. Citizens' international relations are chiefly concerned with such matters as production, distribution, and consumption of goods bought and sold in trade normally between individuals, but just now to some degree between nations.

Sooner or later nations will disappear as traders, and then when the people's part in peace displace the political part in importance, it will become apparent that the Versailles conference is not organised with reference to this function. Producers and consumers, workers and capitalists, are not represented at Versailles. But these classes must be represented if their interests are to be safeguarded or, what is almost as important, if these classes are to be convinced that the questions in which they are most interested have been considered to their satisfaction. Just now the nations individually are deeply concerned with the processes of reconstruction, but no nation can arrange its own return to normal economic conditions without knowing how international economic relations will be regulated. This is the people's part in peace, and it vitally concerns multitudes, who are comparatively indifferent toward the politics of the settlement. This is the patriotism of the pocket nerve, something distinct from the patriotism of race, or boundary, or country. Yet the two sentiments are closely related. Germany's motive in the world war was to enlarge its supply of raw materials under its political control. The war decided that raw materials would be controlled by economics, not by politics. Little has been heard as yet of this phase of the Versailles settlement. Thus for military considerations have monopolised interest.

From now on more will be heard of the people's part in peace. It follows that there should be a national reorganisation for this purpose in order to facilitate international organisation, and benefit from it. Mr. Tead's discussion leads to the conclusion that the overthrow of the German motion of the State is to be followed by the substitution of another theory of the functions and organisation of both nations and the world society of nations. The utility of his own contributions is reinforced by free quotations from original documents which may be expected to play a more important part in the negotiations when President Wilson returns to Versailles.

THE HAPPY HYPOCRITE

The Happy Hypocrite. By Max Beerbohm. With illustrations by George Sheringham. John Lane Company. G.$7.50.

Max Beerbohm the caricaturist is well known in these States, but Max Beerbohm the anomalous "Max" as a man of letters—one of the true company of genuine artists—is not. The little essays, pastels, critiques, many of which originally appeared in the Yellow Book, have been casually reprinted, and in America at least have attracted little notice. For "Max" is in no way "popular." His delicate irony, deeply imbedded in his perfect style and become an integral part of it, is apt to be disconcerting to the reader with a one-cylinder mind.

The Happy Hypocrite, now published in a de luxe edition, with illustrations by George Sheringham, has made its bow to the public at least three times before, but never so attractively, so appopriately clothed. Here is a volume in which the illustrations seem to grow out of the text, or vice versa. As Mr. Beerbohm says in his brief note to the new edition: "This big new presentment of a little old story is of course for the sake of Mr. Sheringham's illustrations." It is more than that, for The Happy Hypocrite deserves the popularity this edition will give it.

There is little to say of this fairy tale; it is enough perhaps to state in cold prose that one feels helpless in the effort to add anything to it by way of comment except to remark that one is confirmed in the impression that there are scarcely half a dozen writers nowadays who can handle language as Max handles it—and to quote one brief passage, which runs as follows:

"It is pleasant to record that many persons were inobnoxious to the magic of his title and disapproved of him so strongly that whenever he entered a room where they happened to be they would make straight for the door and watch him very severely through the keyhole. Every morning when he strolled up Piccadilly they crossed over to the other side in a compact body, leaving him to the companionship of his bad companions on that which is still called the 'shady' side. Lord George—[here a Greek word, which I shan't ask the printer to set up]—was quite indifferent to this demonstration. Indeed he seemed wholly hardened, and when ladies gathered up their skirts as they passed him he would lightly appraise their ankles."

Sir Oliver Lodge's Memoir, 'Christopher'

Christopher: A Study In Human Personality. By Sir Oliver Lodge. George H. Doran Company. $2.

One is likely to imagine that Sir Oliver Lodge's Christopher will be another Raymond: or Life and Death, and it does resemble that in certain respects, as all books must which deal with English youths who have died in the early morning of life. No communication with the next world is recorded here, though it is suggested, and so the two books are sharply differentiated. Christopher is, more than anything else, a study of how one mother has met grief, given us in the form of the memoir of her son, Christopher Tennant, who was killed in Flanders in 1917 at the age of 19 while serving as Lieutenant in the Welsh Guards. A complete biography of the boy's life is given, a memoir of his mother, and his letters from public schools, Sandhurst and the Welsh Guards until the day of his death, a month after he went on active service. Letters from friends and fellow officers written after his death are also included.

The Tennant family is an old and honorable English family, tracing its ancestry direct to Oliver Cromwell, and the boy Christopher received from his mother a strain of pure Welsh blood, which was perhaps the strongest he had. Through the marriage of an aunt he was related to Frederic Myers, whose works are quoted frequently in this volume. He had not lacked an opportunity in a worldly way and he was possessed of the refinement and charm to which such an environment as his would naturally lead. He went, as have all others, the "way to dusty death" while he was still a boy. "For them all is gain: and even for us the gain will ultimately outweigh the loss," Lodge says.

There is strength and comfort in these pages and inspiration in the revelation of how this one great sorrow which is typical of almost every home in England has been surmounted.

COLDS AND INFLUENZA.

The Way to Avoid Them.

Some persons have been known to fall into icy water, and never experience the slightest ailment afterwards. Others travelling in a crowded train or sitting at home in a draught, are laid up with a heavy cold, or worse still, fall victims to influenza.

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The way to avoid colds, influenza, and all other infections is to keep the health up to the mark, the nerves steady, the digestion in good working order, the veins full of good, red blood. Because they make good rich blood, and so help the body to resist attacks of colds and influenza, thousands have praised Dr. Williams' pink pills for pale people.

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MOST ENJOYABLE AFFAIR IS LANCASTRIAN SMOKER

Seventy Men Of R.A.M.C. Entertained At Race Club By Local Organisation

One of the most spontaneously enjoyable affairs of its kind which has been given here in a long time was the dinner and smoker given last night at the Race Club by the Association of Lancastrians in China to the Royal Army Medical Corps contingent from the steamer Nouralia. Some seventy men of the contingent were the guests of the local organisation and there were as many more Lancastrians and civilian guests among the throng which filled the big Race Club bar, decked with flags and greenery for the occasion.

Following the excellent menu and the toast to the Duke of Lancashire there was music by the orchestra and impromptu jigs and songs. When the gathering had settled once more about the tables Mr. W. N. C. Allen, president of the Lancastrians, who presided over the activities, addressed the guests. He welcomed them and spoke feelingly of the honor which the Association felt it was enjoying in being able to entertain a body of men which had done such noble service in the great war—a service which while it was less conspicuous than that of other branches was none the less just as hazardous and just as necessary as the service of any active fighting branch of the armies in the field. He also paid tribute to the many former fighting men of the contingent who, when unable further to continue their activities with the field forces, had joined the Medical Corps. Major Home, of the contingent, replied on behalf of the guests and gave a number of interesting reminiscences of early days in service with the Royal navy along the China coast, as well as some graphic sketches of the work of the Medical Corps on the Western front. He also paid tribute to the fighting forces and particularly to the British navy; stating in this connection that of the three thousand trips made each way across the channel by the British hospital ships, only once was a transport successfully attached by enemy submarines.

Following these speeches the program proper began, and it kept the gathering in happy mood until the morning hours. Among the civilian entertainers who obliged with happily chosen selections, all of which were enthusiastically received, were Mr. Dyer, Mr. Austin, Mr. Maitland, Mr. Stormes, Mr. Morrison and others. Some of the most enjoyable contributions to the general jubilation came from the guests themselves. With Mr. Goodey at the piano Mr. Rowe of the contingent gave some ragtime songs which brought down the house, and with the same accompanist Mr. Bowen rendered another series of music hall selections which provoked a further storm, the singer adding some realistic Chaplin features to the turn as incentive to further roars of applause.

Altogether it was a wholly enjoyable evening and everybody stayed right through to the finish, save the unfortunate newspaper scribes.

Today's Concert Program

The following program will be played by the Band in the Public Garden today, weather permitting, beginning at 5:30 p.m:

1. March—Amicitia .....Brockton
2. Overture—The Merry Wives of Windsor .....Nicolai
3. Waltz—The Missouri Waltz .....Logan
4. Selection—Princess Ida ...Sullivan
5. (a) One Step—Sunshine .....Cobb
   (b) Fox Trot—Western Shuffle .....Wilson
6. Selection—Going up .....Mirsch

A. de Kryger, Conductor-in-Charge.

CENSUS WILL BE TAKEN OF JAPANESE IN CHINA

Will Cover Only Those Living In Purely Chinese Territory

(From Our Own Correspondent)

Peking, May 11.—The Ministry of the Interior is planning to take a census of all the Japanese subjects in Peking and elsewhere throughout the country. The census will not cover Japanese living in their own or in other foreign concessions in China, being meant to include only those Japanese resident in territory strictly controlled by the Government.

Middle School Meet Results

Following are the detailed results of the fourth annual invitation field and track meet for Middle Schools, which was held under the auspices of the St. John's University Athletic Association last Saturday and was won by the Chekiang Second Middle School.

100-yard Dash.—1, Woo Chu-foo (Fuh Tan College); 2, Tsu Bei-sung (Chekiang 2nd. Middle School); 3, Chang Ming-chai (Fuh Tan College); 4, Fang I-chieh (Mahan School).—Time: 10 4-5.

Shot Put.—1, Chow Kai-gee (Chekiang 2nd. School); 2, Zee Zoong-le, 3, Hyau Vung-ing; 4, Fang I-chieh (Mahan School).—Distance: 37 ft. 6 in.

Half-Mile Run.—1, Ma Kyung-shung (Mahan School); 2, Dung Choa-loh (Fuh Tan College); 3, Waung Kyuin (Soochow Academy); 4, Doo Sung-burg (Chekiang 2nd. School).—Time: 2:28.

High Jump.—1, Laing Kwo-ying (Soochow 2nd. Middle School); 2, Nyi Chin-hai; 3, Lee Zoong-tsur (S. J. Y.M.C.A. School); 4, Liang Von-tung (Soochow 2nd. Middle School).—Height: 5 ft. 1 1-2 in.

220-yard Dash.—1, Tsu Bei-sung (Chekiang 2nd. Middle School); 2, Ting Yoh-chien (Mahan School); 3, Woo Chu-foo (Fuh Tan College); 4, Fang I-chieh (Mahan School).—Time: 25:3-5.

Discus Throw.—1, Chow Kai-gee (Chekiang 2nd. School); 2, Zee Zoong-lee; 3, Hyau Vung-ing; 4, Tsau Chung-lai (S.J. Y.M.C.A. School).—Distance: 89 ft. 5 1-2 in.

120-yard High Hurdle.—1, Woo Chu-foo (Fuh Tan College); 2, Lee Zoong-tsur (S.J. Y.M.C.A. School); 3 Chow Kai-gee (Chekiang 2nd. School) —Time: 21.

Broad Jump.—1, Liang Vung-tung (Soochow 2nd. School); 2, Zee Tse-Zung (S.J. Y.M.C.A. School); 3, Miau Sih-kong (Soochow 2nd. School); 4, Zung Kong-ur (S.J. Y.M.C.A. School) —Distance: 18 ft. 4 1-2 in.

440-yard Dash.—1, Dung Kwo (Soochow 2nd. Middle School); 2, Doo Sung-burg (Chekiang 2nd. School); 3, Ting Yoh-chin (Mahan School); 4 Waung Kyiun (Soochow Academy).—Time: 61:15.

220-yard Low Hurdle.—1, Nyi Chin-hai (Soochow 2nd. School); 2, Lee Zoong-tsur (S.J.Y.M.C.A. School); 3 Tsang Foh-fong (Chekiang 2nd School); Liang Kwo-ying (Soochow 2nd. School).—Time: 33.

Mile Run.—1, Ma Kyung-shung (Mahan School); 2, Dung Choa-loh (Fuh Tan College); 3, Hoh Moh-jou (Soochow Academy); 4, Wong Zung-zeu (Chekiang 2nd. School).—Time 5:58.

Pole Vault.—1, Liang Kwo-ying (Soochow 2nd. School); 2, Zi Nyoon-hyi (Soochow Academy); 3, Tsau Chung-lai (S.J.Y.M.C.A. School); 4 Nyi Kyung-hai (Soochow 2nd. School) —Height: 8 ft. 5 in.

Half-Mile Relay.—1, Chekiang 2nd. Middle School; 2, Soochow 2nd. Middle School; 3, S.J.Y.M.C.A. School. —Time: 2:56.

Individual Champion.—Woo Chu-foo, 12 points, Chow Kai-goo, 12 points. Tie (Fu Tan College); (Chekiang 2nd. Middle School).

Summary of points won by each school:

	Points.
Chekiang 2nd. Middle School ...	37
Soochow 2nd. Middle School ...	33
Fuh Tan College	20
Mahan School	18
S.J.Y.M.C.A. School	15
Soochow Academy	8

Czecho-Slovak Artists Coming

Shanghai is to be given an opportunity to hear Czecho-Slovak music in the near future as Prof. Frank Smit and Prof. Lada Kaigl are to visit the city and will give a concert in the latter part of the month. Both musicians have been serving with the Czecho-Slovak army and are on tour now to raise funds for the Red Cross. Both are artists of considerable prominence as they appeared in many of the capitals of Europe before the outbreak of the war. Professor Smit is a violinist and Professor Kaigl is a pianist.

Peking Planning More Big Loans?

(Continued from Page 1)

tion, but would not allow that fact to influence their judgment now.

Students Keep Up Campaign

(From Our Own Correspondent)

Peking, May 11.—The students at the Government University has not let up in their campaign for the return of Tsingtau. Their latest move is to organise in small lecturing groups which are to stump the city in an effort to awaken the interest of the masses in China's diplomatic defeat at Paris and the causes that underlie. Their battle cry is: "Back with Tsingtau and down with Tsao Ju-lin." The first group of speakers took the field this afternoon and made a number of speeches in the West City near the Hsi Ssu Pailou and the Peitang. Their conduct was orderly, and the crowds which they addressed appeared mildly curious rather than excited.

Tomorrow morning a deputation from the student body will call upon President Hsu Hsih-chang and question him on the following points:

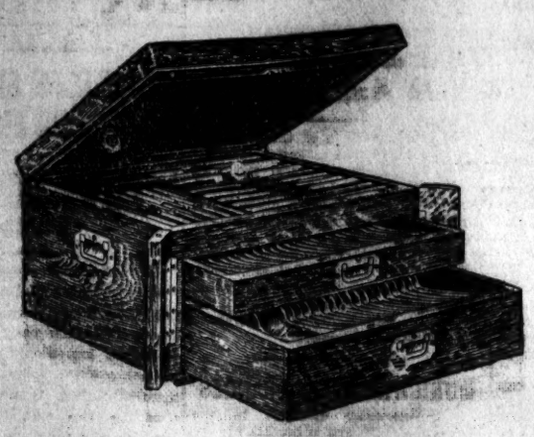
(1) His future policy towards the student body in view of their campaign for Tsingtau and the downfall of those who so tied the country's hands that its case at Paris could only fail.

(2) His attitude towards the resignation of Tsai Yuan-pei, their chancellor, whom they wish to see back at his post and supported by the Government.

(3) His intentions regarding the fate of Tsao Ju-lin, Lu Chung-yu and Chang Chung-hsiang.

Tsinghua Students Act

The students of Tsinghua College, the American Boxer Indemnity School situated a few miles to the northwest of Peking, held a mass meeting this afternoon to discuss the Tsingtau situation and adopt a policy similar to that of the undergraduates of the Government University. Amidst cheers it was decided that the Tsinghua students will carry out a boycott on all Japanese goods; and the meeting then adjourned to the students' co-operative shop. Here every article bearing a Japanese trademark was taken down from the shelves and carried, out to the center of the college campus where a high pile of Japanese wares was gradually built up. The students then set fire to the pile and watched it burn to the end, saying that they would never buy another Japanese article until Tsingtau was returned to China.



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UNUSUAL SUIT OVER WILL HEARD IN BRITISH COURT

Growth Of City Makes Request For Building Of Church Impossible To Fulfill

In the course of proceedings held yesterday in the British Supreme Court before Sir Havilland de Sausmarez an unusual situation was disclosed when it was found that due to the growth and commercial development of the city within the past decade it is apparently impossible to carry out the terms of a will and erect a Catholic Church in a certain quarter of the city, with the result that proceeds from property mentioned in the will go to heirs instead of being used to build the church.

The suit bears the title, "In the matter of the Trusts contained in the last Will and Testament dated August 27, 1909, of Michael Joseph Butler, deceased."

The property involved in the case is B. C. Lot 7142, known as Cadastral Lot 826, at the western corner of Tiendong and Woosung Roads. M. J. Butler, who never lived in China, inherited this property with the houses on it from a brother, William Butler.

By the terms of his will M. J. Butler left the annual income from the property to his wife for the term of her life and added in the will, "after her death I direct same to be sold and the proceeds devoted to the erection or to assist in the erection of a church dedicated to the Blessed Virgin to be erected in the vicinity of the said property."

Following the death of Mr. Butler's widow, who died in August of 1911, the property was sold for Taels 50,000. It was then found that immense costs and other factors made it out of the question to undertake the building of a church "in the vicinity of the property" as the will directed.

In the present action it is being contended by the next of kin of the late Mrs. Butler that as it has been found impossible to carry out the terms of the will they should inherit.

Rev. Patrick Kennedy is plaintiff in the action which was presented to the court in order to ascertain if a tract some two and a quarter miles away from the property of the will might legally be held to be "in the vicinity" of the Butler holdings, and so, be used under the terms of the will for the erection of the church.

While no final ruling was given the court's statement inclined to the view that the tract mentioned as being two and a quarter miles from the Butler property might not properly be held to be "in the vicinity" of the Butler property. Sir Havilland added that he would be prepared to make a declaration that it was impossible to carry out the terms of the will and to erect a church in the vicinity of the property of the testator, but he would adjourn the case for a fortnight in order to allow those interested under the bequest to present additional matter to the court.

Japanese Firms In Amalgamation

The amalgamation of three Japanese trading firms—Yamada, Hattori and Fukui Yoko—to form the Fuji Trading Company, Ltd., is announced. The firm, which makes a specialty of the paper trade is capitalised for Yen 2,000,000 and has its head offices in Osaka. The local offices are at 1 Siking Road and the management announces that the business formerly carried on by the three individual firms will be carried on and extended. Mr. Saburo Saji is directing manager.

MUNICIPAL STAFF CHANGES

The following changes in the Municipal staff are reported in the Municipal Gazette, as taken from the order books for the week ended May 10:

Police Force.—Sikh Constable No. 331, Massa Singh, is discharged, invalided, from May 4.

Health Department.—Miss M. Daly, Miss F. C. de Morgan and Miss E. Redmile are appointed Nurses from April 26.

Long leave is granted to Nurse E. J. Swinton from May 16.

Miss M. L. Vial is engaged as a candidate for an appointment as Probationer Nurse on six months' trial from May 10.

Public Works Department.—The appointment of Assistant Inspector A. T. Kriger is confirmed from May 1, under an agreement terminable at three months' notice.

Educational Department.—Mrs. S. Grieve, temporary Cookery Mistress in the Public and Thomas Hanbury Schools for Girls, is permitted to terminate her service on May 16.

Secretariat.—Long leave is granted to Mr. N. M. Harlow, Assistant, from June 2.

MINISTER OF EDUCATION IN PEKING DISAPPEARS

Leaves After Refusal Of President Hsu Shih-chang To See Him

(From Our Own Correspondent)

Peking, May 11.—Fu Tseng-hsiang, the Minister of Education, is missing. Fu tendered his resignation to the President last Monday, stating that his policy differed from that of other members of the Government in regard to the punishment of the students and that for this reason he thought it wiser to give up his post. The President refused to accept Fu's resignation and urged him to stay on for the present.

Yesterday morning Fu went to the Presidential palace to interview Hsu further in regard to giving up his post, but was not received, Hsu stating that he was too busy to see him. Fu is reported as having been much annoyed at this treatment; and in any case he drove his motor car to Chienmen Gate, where he got out and ordered the driver to go home. No one has seen Fu in Peking since he left his car, and his family have no idea where he is. In official quarters it is believed that he went to Tientsin on the afternoon train, but there has been nothing as yet to confirm this belief.

MERCHANT MARINE CHANGES

The following changes in the Merchant Marine Service took place during the week:

Indo-China Steam Navigation Company—From reserve, Mr. W. J. Lawrence, to second officer of the Yusang; second officer of the Yusang, Mr. W. C. Young, on reserve.

China Merchants' Steam Navigation Company—Mr. Noble Poignand appointed forth engineer of the Kungping; third engineer of the Kwangtee, Mr. M. C. Tapia, promoted to second engineer of the Irene.

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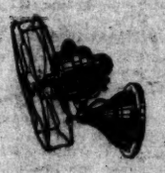


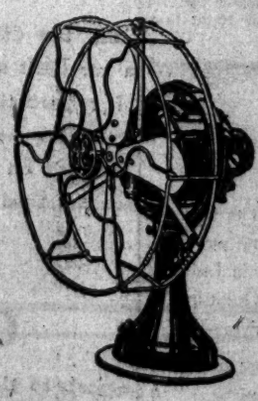
For Home, Office, and Shop

1919 STOCKS

G-E Fans will last a lifetime and are the most popular and widely sold electric fans in the world. This widespread use is based on

Quality

The first successful electric fan was made by the G-E Company, and they have been responsible for its principal developments.



Sturdiness of construction, perfect integrity of materials and parts, rigid care in manufacture, all assure a lifetime of satisfactory :: :: service. :: ::

Plain and Oscillating Desk and Bracket Fans, Plain and Ornamental Ceiling Fans, Exhaust Fans.

All sizes and voltages—At uniform and moderate prices from

Leading Electrical Dealers

OR FROM

Andersen, Meyer & Co., Ltd.

1A Yuen Ming Yuen Road, Shanghai Telephone, Central 778

Tientsin, Peking, Kalgan, Harbin, Tsinan, Urga.

Changsha, Hankow, Canton, Hongkong, Vladivostok, Yunnanfu.

Business and Official Notices

(Second Section)

THE CHINA PRESS

大陸報

Classified Advertisements

All Advertisements must be Prepaid

Replies must be called for

2 cents a Word (Minimum Charge 40 cents)

SHANGHAI, THURSDAY, MAY 15, 1919

IT IS WORTH YOUR WHILE TO WRITE US about your requirements for ALL CLASSES OF BRITISH MADE GOODS.

Some Specialities:

Boots and Shoes. Leather Laces. Cloth Hats and Caps. Childrens and Misses Fancy Hats. Shirts and Pyjamas. Needles. Cotton Canvasses. Motor Hides. Motor and Cycle Tyres.

Write THE EXPORT DISTRIBUTOR, Monument House, London, E.C. 3.

Special terms for trial orders and sample collections.

Commercial Pacific Cable Co.

NOTICE

Cablegrams to the Philippines are now accepted without restriction. Private codes may be used. Signatures and Consular seals are not required. The same conditions to America will prevail when our route is restored.

J. D. GAINES,
Superintendent.

Shanghai, May 15th, 1919.

23572

SHANGHAI AMERICAN ATHLETIC CLUB

TENNIS

Members interested and Americans wishing to join will meet to discuss arrangements for present season at the U. S. Court for China on FRIDAY, May 16th, 1919, at 5:30 p.m.

MYRON SCHROCK,
Secretary, Tennis Section.

23569

LADIES *LADIES*

Mrs. SADIE PIKE

announces

GREAT CLEARANCE SALE

of

America's Latest Summer Fashions

in

Gowns, Suits, Blouses, Millinery, Hosiery, etc.

for

2 DAYS ONLY

May 15th and 16th
Room No. 401
Palace Hotel

23571

Chinese Telegraph Administration

The Public is hereby notified that censorship on all telegrams passing over the Administration's lines is abolished from this day.

By Order,
CHOW WAN PANG,
District Director and Manager.

Shanghai, May 12th, 1919.

23543

AMERICAN ARMY OFFICER

leaving the service soon, desires position in China. Has experience in office work and a good knowledge of bookkeeping. Apply to Box 481, THE CHINA PRESS.

22024

ST. JOHN'S UNIVERSITY
SHANGHAI

The Entrance Examinations of the Pennsylvania Medical School, the School of Arts, School of Science, and Middle School will be held from Wednesday, June 11th to Saturday, June 14th. For further information apply to the Registrar.

23552

NOTICE TO MARINERS
No. 680.

China Sea.

Shanghai District—Yangtze River.

Tungchow—Vine Point Beacon Light.

Corrected Position.

Rerferring to Notice to Mariners No. 678, NOTICE is hereby given that the position given therein for the Vine Point Beason Light, Tungchow, Yangtze River, is corrected as follows:—

The Vine Point Beacon Light has been moved 1.8 cables, S. 84° E., from its former position. From the new position of the Beacon, Langshan Pagoda bears N. 68½° E., distant 1.6 miles.

All bearings given are magnetic.

By Order of the Inspector General of Customs,

T. J. ELDRIDGE,
Coast Inspector.

THE MARITIME CUSTOMS,
Coast Inspector's Office,

Shanghai, 14th May, 1919.

23568

Dr. James Yuking's

Office for Venereal Diseases is now removed to 73 NANKING ROAD.

Hours: 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. daily and by appointment.

Special consideration to men in uniform.

TURKISH BATH and MASSAGE ESTABLISHMENT

Swedish and Japanese Treatment. Prof. I. K. SETO, proprietor, 15 years' experience in U.S.A. Patients treated at their residence by special arrangement. Telephone N. 2768. 25 North Szechuen Road. Open 12 noon to 12 p.m.

FOR SALE

A number of very fast and medium-speed Motor-boats, also a motor tow-boat.

For particulars apply:
WRIGHT & BELYEA,
8 North Honan Road.

22240

SPECIALIST

(Can Speak English Well)

Surgical and Venereal Diseases Men's and Women's Diseases.

X Ray and Diathermy are better for nervous diseases (especially rheumatism, nervous weakness, impotency) and skin diseases.

Injections of all kinds of vaccine, serums and 1914 (606). Tests of blood.

(Japanese) Dr. WATANABE, A.M., M.D.

21 Haining Road (fifth house from North Szechuen Road).

Tel. North 2279.

17846

NOTICE

American goods for ladies, voile for dresses; black and white silk stockings; dresses for children; other articles. 87 Range Road, corner Haskell Road.

23554

Dr. med. F. T. Kiang

Physician and Surgeon

(Formerly Assistant at the Surgical University Clinic of Berlin)

Specialist in veneral diseases.

Office: 85 Szechuen Road.

Consultation Hours: 2-4 p.m.

Telephone: No. C. 3844.

NOTICE

The International General Electric Co. of America, begs to announce that the name of the American Electric Edison Corporation of China has been changed to CHINA GENERAL EDISON COMPANY INCORPORATED.

All bills and correspondence should be addressed to the above.

23542 M.15.

HIRANO WATER

Reynell's

AT ALL HOTELS
AT ALL CLUBS

PURITY GUARANTEED

GARNER, QUELCH & CO.

You can't beat it in Quality. You can't equal it in Price: BUSINESS MEN'S LUNCH from 11.30 until 2 p.m. (excepting Sunday) SULLIVAN'S CANDY STORE, No. 11 Nanking Rd.

Municipal Notification
No. 2602.

7% LOAN 1919

Price of Issue until further notice 95 per cent.

Under the authority of Resolution V passed at the Annual Meeting of Ratepayers on April 9, 1919, the Council hereby invites applications for debentures in the 7 per cent Loan of 1919.

The debentures in this issue will bear interest from the date of purchase at the rate of 7 per cent per annum payable on June 30 and December 31 in each year.

They will be issued at 95 per cent until further notice and will be redeemed on December 31, 1929.

The scrip will be issued in denominations of Tls. 1,000, Tls. 500 and Tls. 100 to suit the convenience of applicants.

Application forms can be obtained from the Treasurer, Finance Department, 24B Kiangse Road, to whom all enquiries should be addressed.

By order,
N. O. LIDDELL,
Secretary.

Council Room,
Shanghai, April 12, 1919.

22364

CHEAP SALE

40% DISCOUNT
OFF ALL GOODS
For Four Weeks Only

GOLD, SILVERWARE, JADES

Gems and other precious Stones

SING FAT & CO.
43A Kiangse Road

22235

TUNGSTEN OFFERED BY PRODUCER

We have been given a sole agency by the largest *tungsten producers* in Kiangsi and Hunan, which two provinces are the source of production of this ore. We are ready to contract with buyers for periodical supply or to supply any time at buyer's order. Regarding prices, terms, and other particulars, please call at our Office or write to us.

WAH CHANG TRADING CORPORATION,
9 Ningpo Road, Shanghai.

23475

THE S.S. "TUNGUS"

will leave Shanghai for

VLADIVOSTOCK

On the 16th instant.

For Freight (Godown accommodation at Vladivostock guaranteed) and Passage, apply to

S. HEIMANN & COMPANY,
19A Canton Road,
Telephone, Central 1604.

23470

FOR BRITISH AND AMERICAN

METALS, HARDWARE & SUNDRIES

PHONE OR WRITE TO

W. Z. ZEE & SONS

BROADWAY-SHANGHAI PHONE: NORTH 1468

We Specialize In

LOOSE-LEAF

LEDGERS
BINDERS

in all Grades and Sizes

THE OFFICE APPLIANCE CO.

Phone: Central 4778 — SPECIALISTS IN OFFICE EQUIPMENT — 22 Nanking Road, Shanghai — Cable Add.: Mackbauck

JAPANESE VETERINARY HOSPITAL

DR. S. NAKANISHI
and
DR. G. KAWABE

Y-A 4 Barchet Road: Tel. N. 611
(near American Alliance Church)

23518

CODE BOOKS

JUST ARRIVED

Bentleys Phrase Code $25.00
Western Union Code 30.00
A. B. C. 5th Edition Code.. 25.00

Chow Tzu Kong, Bookseller,
111, Szechuen Road.

23512

NOITCE

The power of attorney heretofore granted by the KLAUBER TRADING CORPORATION to B. F. Brown has this day been cancelled.

Klauber Trading Corporation.
HENRY REBHAN,
President.

May 9, 1919.

23499

SHANGHAI CRICKET CLUB

POSTPONEMENT

The "At Home" arranged for Monday, 12th inst., which had to be postponed on account of inclement weather conditions, will take place on Friday, 16th inst., (weather permitting) when the Members of the Club will be "at home" to their friends from 5 p.m. to 7 p.m.

C. D. FIELD, Secretary.

23551

Business and Official Notices are Continued on Page 14

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

PARTNER wanted for a young Import and Export concern with established connections and good prospects. Applicant must be experienced businessman, with Tls. 10,000 capital. Address to Box 149, THE CHINA PRESS, stating nationality and references.

23556 M.15.

EDUCATIONAL

YOUNG LADY (Conservatoire pupil) gives piano lesson. Apply to Box 162, THE CHINA PRESS.

23575 M.17.

DANCING

LESSONS in latest dances wanted by young man. Apply to Box 161, THE CHINA PRESS.

23574 M.17.

APARTMENTS WANTED

WANTED by a married couple, room with bath and all modern conveniences. Apply to Box 160, THE CHINA PRESS.

23573 M.17.

HOUSES WANTED

WANTED to rent, small house, furnished or unfurnished. Must be near French Park. Apply Box No. 156, THE CHINA PRESS.

23565 M.17.

GODOWNS WANTED

WANTED, godown in the vicinity of Bund, Canton and Szechuen Roads. Must be ground and first floor. Apply to Box 152, THE CHINA PRESS.

23560 M.15.

Amusement Advertising will be found on Page 14

APARTMENTS

14-15 Quinsan Gardens
One large front room to let, with full board, to couple or to bachelor. Telephone North 482.

Connaught House
8 Quinsan Gardens
Board-Residence
Terms moderate.
Apply Mrs. POLLOCK.

TO LET

Well-furnished rooms, bathrooms and verandahs attached, hot and cold water. Kitchen under personal supervision.

70 and 72 Bubbling Well Road.

22207

MOST COMFORTABLE small villa to let, furnished, for summer months. All services left on hire. Excellent piano, five rooms, Western, pretty home. Apply to Box 163, THE CHINA PRESS.

23576 M.17.

TO LET, central, near Bund, a cool airy cheerful single attic bedroom; good board and attendance, elevator and phone, $75. Apply to Box 141, THE CHINA PRESS.

23534

TO LET, in good central location, a well-furnished double bedroom, excellent board and attendance. Private bathroom. Apply at 103, Szechuen Road, 3rd floor.

23534

TO LET, well-furnished rooms, single or double, Western district, telephone, tennis. Apply to Box 145, THE CHINA PRESS.

23545 M.16.

TO LET, cool pleasant apartment, furnished, to let for the summer months. Three rooms and bath, kitchen and servants' quarters. Telephone, tennis. June 1st for five months. Tls. 75. Apply to Box 144, THE CHINA PRESS.

23550 M.15.

TO LET, room and board, 6 Wayside Road. Madame Autoinette.

23456 M.20.

TO LET, four or five rooms, a bathroom, a kitchen, and wide verandahs. Apply to 41 Range Road.

22370

TO LET with board, large newly furnished flats, and single rooms with private bathrooms attached. All modern conveniences, tennis court, garage, stabling and telephone. Apply to Box 32, THE CHINA PRESS.

SITUATION VACANT

WANTED: American firm wants competent lady stenographer. State experience and salary expected. Apply to Box 155, THE CHINA PRESS.

23562 M.18.

WANTED by an American Corporation from 1st July, for 4 or 5 months (with possibility for permanency), good all-round import man with knowledge of metals hardware, sundries, etc. Capable of superintending department. Send references and state salary required to Box 151, THE CHINA PRESS

23558 M.20

WANTED by American Importing and Exporting firm just opening experienced man, American preferred, to take charge of office. Reply stating full particulars, to Box No 146, THE CHINA PRESS.

23547 M.16

WANTED by American Importing and Exporting firm just opening Compradore who has had special experience in Exports. Reply, stating full particulars to Box 147, THE CHINA PRESS.

23547 M.16.

WANTED, a Chinese clerk for a foreign Fire Insurance office; man with previous experience preferred. Reply, stating references, age and salary required, by letter, to Box 140, THE CHINA PRESS.

23533 M.15.

WANTED, a compradore for export/import firm. Good securities and qualifications required. Apply to Box 121, THE CHINA PRESS.

23473 M.15.

OFFICES, ETC., TO LET

OFFICES to let, new buildings 14 and 16 Canton Road; entire ground-floor and all second-floor, No. 16; one half ground-floor and all second-floor, No. 14. Will divide to suit tenants' requirements. Apply premises or J. T. Hammond, 51 Szechuen Road.

22356

LARGE, bright godown, second floor, Central district. Immediate occupation. Apply to Box 246, THE CHINA PRESS.

22354

SITUATIONS WANTED

BOOKKEEPER, with sound knowledge of accounts, desires extra work. Moderate terms. Strictly confidential. Apply to Box 158, THE CHINA PRESS.

23567

YOUNG MAN, expert stenotypist, with a few years' experience of office work, desires employment after office hours. Apply to Box 142, THE CHINA PRESS.

23535 M.15.

MISCELLANEOUS

CAN anybody provide advertiser with copy of poem of which either title or ending of each verse is—"Another Sad Victim to the Follies of the Day." Apply to Box 154, THE CHINA PRESS.

23563 M.16.

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET, from June 1st, modern detached residence in fine locality, five rooms. Garden. Tls. 100 per month. 197 Bis Avenue due Roi Albert. China Realty Co., Ltd.

23494

MOKANSHAN HOUSE: The Venable or Talbot house, No. 344, is offered for rent during the coming season at a reasonable price. For information apply to Rev. A. A. Talbot, Tsing Kiang-pu, Kiangsu.

23541 M.18.

TO LET, 497 Avenue Joffre. Residence containing six rooms, two baths, attic. Hot and cold water. Garden. Tls. 85.00 per month. China Realty Co., Ltd.

23498

TO LET, 20 Yates Road, detached eight-roomed residence, tennis, garage, stabling. Apply premises or J. T. Hammond, 51 Szechuen Road.

22386

TO LET, 44 Sinza Road, excellent residence of four large and three small rooms. Apply premises or J. T. Hammond, 51 Szechuen Road.

22387

TO LET, 450-E Avenue Joffre, residence of six rooms. Modern improvements. Apply premises or J. T. Hammond, 51 Szechuen Road.

22388

FURNISHED, until December-January. Apply Bailey, 133 Dixwell Road.

23530 M.17.

Exchange and Mart

FOR SALE or exchange, small sideboard, china cupboard, two table fans (220 volts), immersion water heater. Apply to Box 157, THE CHINA PRESS.

23566

FOR SALE, 17 Leghorn hens, 1½ years old, laying every day, imported from San Francisco, new house with wire-net run, etc. Complete for $95.00. Apply to Box 159, THE CHINA PRESS.

23570 M.16.

WANTED: Roadster in good condition. State model, year, price, with full particulars, to Box 148, THE CHINA PRESS.

23548 M.20.

FOR SALE, boarding establishment, 1st-class sound business. For further particulars, apply to Box 143, THE CHINA PRESS.

23539

Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

Chartered Bank of China

Incorporated by Royal Charter 1853.

Capital	£2,000,000
Reserve Fund	2,000,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£2,100,000

Head Office:
38 BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E. C.

Court of Directors:
Sir Montagu Cornish Turner, Chairman.
Sir Duncan Carmichael.
T. Cuthbertson, Esq.
Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.
W. H. Neville Goschen, Esq.
The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.
W. Foot Mitchell, Esq.
Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

Bankers:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint City & Midland Bank Limited.
The London County and Westminister and Parrs Bank, Limited.
The National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.
The National Bank of Scotland Limited.

Agencies and Branches:

Amritsar	Iloilo	Puket
Bangkok	Ipoh	Rangoon
Batavia	Karachi	Saigon
Bombay	Kiang	Seremban
Calcutta	Kobe	Singapore
Canton	Kuala-Lumpur	Shanghai
Cebu	Madras	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Taiping
Delhi	Medan	(F. M. S.
Haiphong	New York	Tavoy (Lower
Hankow	Peking	Burma)
Hongkong	Penang	Tientsin
	Yokohama	

Shanghai Branch 18 The Bund.

Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought, Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Accounts, according to arrangement.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

A. I. D. STEWART.
Manager.

BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE

Capital	Frs. 48,000,000.00
Reserve	Frs. 50,000,000.00

Succursales et Agences:

Bank..k	Hanoi	Saigon
Battambang	Hongkong	Shanghai
Canton	Mengtze	Singapore
Djibouti	Noumea	Tientsin
Dondichery	Peking	Tourane
Haiphong	Papoete	
Hankoou	Phom-Penh	

Bankers:
In France: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et commercial; Societe Generalle.
In London: The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte des Paris; Credit Lyonnais.

This Shanghai Agency undertakes all banking operations and exchange business, grants credits on goods and approved securities and receives deposits on current and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

L. ARDAIN.
Manager.

The Exchange Bank of China

SHANGHAI BRANCH
41 Kiangse Road.

Telephone C. 1941.
Telegraphic Address "Knabef."

Capital .....Yen 10,000,000

Head Office ..... Peking.
Registered in the Ministry of Finance.

General Banking Business of Every Description transacted.

Foreign and Domestic Exchange Business a specialty. We issue Demand Drafts, T/T, Letters of Credit, Buying and Selling Specie etc., etc.

Foreign and Domestic Commercial Papers and Bills discounted.

Loans and Advances made on approved Securities.

Interest allowed on current account and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

Foreign Agencies at Tokio, Yokohama, Kobe, Osaka, Nagasaki, Moji, Singapore, Bombay, London, New York.

Domestic Agencies at Tientsin, Hankow, Kiukiang, Tsingtao, Dairen, Changchun, Mukden, Foochow, Amoy, Swatow, Hongkong, Canton.

P. C. KONG,
Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital	$15,000,000
Reserve Funds:—	
Sterling £1,500,000 @ 2/-	$15,000,000
Silver	21,000,000
	$36,000,000
Reserve liability of Proprietors	$15,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG

Court of Directors:
J. A. Plummer Esq. Chairman,
E. V. D. Parr Esq., Deputy Chairman.
A. H. Compton Esq.
Hon. Mr. S. H. Dodwell.
G. T. M. Edkins Esq.
C. S. Gubbay Esq.
Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak.
Hon. Mr. D. Landale.
W. L. Pattenden Esq.

Chief Manager.
Hongkong—N. J. STABB.

Branches and Agencies:

Amoy	Ipoh	Penang
Bangkok	Johore	Rangoon
Batavia	Kobe	Saigon
Bombay	Kuala-Lumpur	S. Francisco
Calcutta	London	Shanghai
Canton	Lyons	Singapore
Colombo	Malacca	Sourabaya
Foochow	Manila	Tientsin
Hankow	Nagasaki	Tsingtao
Harbin	New York	Vladivostock
Iloilo	Peking	Yokohama

London Bankers:
London County Westminister and Parr's Bank, Ltd.

Shanghai Branch: 12, The Bund.
Sub-Agency: 9 Broadway.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Local Bills Discounted.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

A. G. STEPHEN,
Manager.

Russo-Asiatic Bank

	Roubles.
Capital (fully-paid)	55,000,000
Reserve Fund	26,950,000
	Kug. Tls.
Capital Contributed by the Chinese Government ..	2,500,000
Reserve Fund	1,750,000

Head office: PETROGRAD.
Paris office: 9 Rue Boudreau.
London office: 64 Old Broad Street, E.C. 2.

Bankers:
London: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.
Paris: Sciete Generale pour favoriser le Development de Commerce et de l'Industrie en France. Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.
Lyons: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Development du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.
Milan: Credito Italiano.

FAR EASTERN BRANCHES:

Bombay	Hailar	Nicolayewsk
Chanchun	Hankow	O/Amur
(Kwan-chendze)	Harbin	Peking
	Hongkong	Shanghai
Chefoo	Manchouli	Tientsin
Dairen (Dalny)	Newchwang	Vladivostock
		Yokohama

85 Branches and Agencies in Russia, Siberia and Mongolia.

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels, Dollars and Roubles. Terms on application.

Local Bills discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange.

Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.

Safe Desposit Boxes.

L. JEZLERSKI,
G. CARRERE.
Managers for Asia.

The National Commercial Bank, Ltd.

Established 1907.

Paid-Up Capital	$1,000,000.00
Reserve Fund	391,347.41

Head Office: Shanghai
Peking and Kiangse Roads.
Tels: Managers' Office: Central 2650
General Office: Central 2613 & 2614

Branches:
Hangchow, Hankow, Peking, Tientsin, Mukden and Harbin.

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENTS
London, New York, San Francisco, Tokio, Yokohama, Kobe and Osaka.
Correspondents at the principal cities throughout China.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels, Dollars, Gold Dollars, Sterling and Y according to arrangement.

Interest allowed on Deposits at Call both in Taels and Dollars according to arrangement.

Domestic and Foreign Drafts purchased and sold.

Credit grant on approved securities.

Savings Accounts—4% per annum.

Every description of banking business transacted.

Modern Safe Deposit Boxes For Rent.

SHEN CHU HSU, Manager.
SHU CHIN MIN, Sub-Manager.
C. C. YANG, Sub-Manager.

The Bank of China

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Authorised Capital ..	$60,000,000.00
Paid-Up Capital	$12,279,806.00
Reserve Fund	$1,298,552.60
Special Reserve Fund	$1,898,933.68

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.

Branches and Agencies:

Peking	Taiyuan	Shanghai
Tientsin	Kaifong	Hankow
Changchun	Wuhu	Ichang
Antung	Anking	Changsha
Dalny	Hangchow	Nanchang
Moukden	Ningpo	Kiukiang
Newchwang	Nanking	Foochow
Harbin	Chinkiang	Amoy
Kirin	Hsuchow	Canton
Tsinan	Soochow	Hongkong
Chefoo	Wusieh	Swatow
Tsingtau	Yangchow	Chungking

SHANGHAI BRANCH.
3 HANKOW ROAD.

Loans granted on approved Securities. Local Bills discounted. Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels or Dollars according to arrangement.

SUNG HAN-CHANG,
Manager.

Shanghai, 15th February, 1919.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Savings Bank Office:
12 The Bund, and 9 Broadway.

Deposits of not less than $1, or over $100 will be received at one time.

Not more than $1,200 will be received in one year from any single not at any time exceed the sum of $5,000.

Interest at the rate of 3½ per cent per annum will be allowed on the monthly minimum balance. Deposits may be withdrawn on demand. Accounts will be kept either in Mexican Dollars or Taels, at the option of the depositor.

Depositors will be presented with Pass Books in which all transactions will be entered. Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money.

Office Hours—10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

Commercial Bank of China

Head Office: SHANGHAI

Subscribed Capital Sh. Tls.	5,000,000
Paid-Up Capital Sh. Tls.	2,500,000

Advances made on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent per annum on daily balance. On Fixed deposits:

For 3 months at 3% per annum.
For 6 months at 4 % per annum.
For 12 months at 5% per annum

On deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

H. G. MARSHALL,
Chief Manager.

中 華 匯 業 銀 行 Chung Foo Union Bank

(Established in 1917.)
Statutes approved by the Government in 1916.
Head Offices: Tientsin

Subscribed Capital	$2,000,000
Paid-Up Capital	$1,020,000

Managing Director:
SUN TAO SAN.
Deputy Managing Director:
NIEH CHI-WEI.

Branches and Agencies in Domestic Cities:

Tientsin	Chinkiang
Shanghai	Soochow
Peking	Wusieh
Hankow	Hangchow
Nanking	Ningpo
Yangchow	Shaohsing
Hsuchow	Canton
Pengpu	Hongkong
Changchun	Changteh
Antung	Chengchow
Kiukiang	
Tsinkiangpu	

Agencies and Correspondents in foreign countries:
London: International Banking Corporation.
New York: International Banking Corporation.
San Francisco: International Banking Corporation.
Boston: American Express Company.
Tokio: Bank of Chosen.
Kobe: Bank of Chosen.
Osaka: Bank of Chosen.
Yokohama: Bank of Taiwan.
And also other principal cities in foreign countries.

SHANGHAI BRANCH,
S.441 Ningpo Road.
Tel. Central 1929 Managers' Office.
Tel. Central 2618 General Office.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits both in Taels and Dollars according to arrangement.

Credits granted on approved securities.

Y. R. SUN, Manager.
E. D. ZAR, Sub-Manager.

International Banking Corporation

Head Office:
National City Bank Building
55 Wall Street, New York.

Capital and Surplus	U.S. $6,500,000
Undivided Profits	U.S. $2,563,000.00

H. T. S. Green,
President & General Manager.
London Office:
36 Bishopsgate, E. C.
San Francisco Office:
232 Montgomery Street.

Far Eastern Branches:
China: Shanghai, Peking Tientsin, Hankow, Hongkong, Canton.
Japan: Yokohama, Kobe.
Philippines: Manila, Cebu.
India: Bombay, Calcutta.
Straits Settlements: Singapore.
Dutch East Indies: Batavia, Soerabaya.

West Indian and Central American Branches:
Republic of Panama: Panama, Colon
Republic of Colombia: Medellin.
Dominican Republic: Santo Domingo, San Pedro de Macoris, Santiago, Puerto Plata.

In addition to our own Branches, by reason of our close affiliation with *The National City Bank of New York* we are able to offer the facilities of its branches at Bahai, Buenos Aires, Caracas, Genoa, Havana, Montevideo, Moscow, Petrograd, Rio de Janeiro, San Juan, P. R., Santiago de Cuba, Santos, Sao Paulo Valparaiso, Vladivostock.

Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit, Bills of Exchange and Cable Transfers bought and sold. Current accounts opened and Fixed Deposits taken on rates that may be ascertained on application to the Bank.

H. C. GULLAND, Manager.
1a, Kiukiang Road.

THE BANK OF CANTON, LIMITED.

Incorporated 1912.

Capital (fully paid)	H.$2,000,000.00
Reserve Fund	H.$ 400,000.00
Investment reserve fund	H.$ 40,000.00

Head Office
No. 6 Des Voeux Road, Hongkong.

Shanghai Office
No. 2 Ningpo Road

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES

Canton	Bangkok	San Francisco
Batavia	Bombay	Colombo
New York	Manila	Samarang
London	Singapore	Calcutta
Honolulu	Rangoon	Yokohama
Sourabaya	Canada, etc.	

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. C. WONG,
Act. Manager.

BANK OF COMMUNICATIONS

Specially authorised by Presidental Mandates of April 7th, 1914, and October 31st, 1915.

Capital: Kuping Taels 10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING
Over 60 Branches and Agencies at principal cities and commercial centers in China.
Agencies abroad: Singapore, Hongkong, Tokyo (Japan).

SHANGHAI BRANCH
35 Szechuen Road.

Interest allowed on both Current and Fixed Deposit Accounts; Credit granted to approved securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

H. TAO, Manager,
Y. M. CHIEN, Sub-Manager.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited

(Established 1880.)

Head Office: YOKOHAMA JAPAN.

Capital Subscribed ..	Yen 48,000,000
Capital Paid-up	Yen 42,000,000
Reserve Fund	Yen 25,000,000

London Bankers:
The London County and Westminster and Parr's Bank, Ltd.
The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.
The London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

Branches and Agencies

Batavia	Los Angeles	Seattle
Bombay	London	Shanghai
Buenos Ayres	Lyons	Shimonoseki
Calcutta	Manila	Singapore
Changchun	Mukden	Sourabaya
Dalny	Nagasaki	Sydney
Hankow	Newchwang	Tientsin
Harbin	New York	Tokio
Hongkong	Osaka	Tsinanfu
Honolulu	Peking	Tsingtau
Kaiyuen	Rangoon	Valdivostock
Kobe	S. Francisco	

SHANGHAI BRANCH
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels and Dollars, according to arrangement.

Drafts granted on principal places in Japan, Korea, Formosa, China and the chief commercial places in Europe, India and America.

Every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

K. KODAMA, Manager.

Banque Industrielle de Chine

Capital	Francs 45,000,000

one-third of the Capital, i. e., Frs. 15,000,000, subscribed by
THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC

Statutes approved by the Government of the Chinese Republic on January 11, 1913.

President, Andre Berthellot.
General Manager, A. J. Pernotte.

HEAD OFFICE
74, RUE ST. LAZARE, PARIS.

Branches in Peking, Tientsin, Shanghai, Hongkong, Saigon, Haiphong and Yunanfou

BANKERS:
In France: Societe Generalle pour Favoriser le Development du Commerce & de l'Industrie en France.
In London: London County and Westminster and Parr's Bank Ltd.
London City & Midland Bank Ltd.
In New-York: Redmond & Co.
In Italy: Banca Commerciale Italiana Credito Italiano

Taels, Dollars, Gold Accounts
Interest allowed on Current Accounts in Gold or Local Currency and fixed deposits on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Savings accounts in Gold and Local Currency.

G. LION, Manager.

The Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd.

Subscribed Capital	£1,500,000
Paid up Capital	750,000
Reserve Fund	700,000

HEAD OFFICE, 15 Gracechurch Street, LONDON, E. C.

London Bankers:
London Joint City and Midland Bank, Ltd.

Branches & Agencies.

Bombay	Howrah	Madras
Calcutta	Handy	Penang
Colombo	Karachi	Port Louis
Delhi	Kota Bahru	(Mauritius)
Galle	(Kelantan)	Rangoon
Hongkong	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
	Singapore	

Shanghai Branch.

EVERY description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2 % per annum and an Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

C. T. BEATH Manager.
26 The Bund.

The Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank, Ltd.

9, NINGPO ROAD

Capital (Paid-up)	$600,000.00
Reserve Fund	$ 15,000.00
Deposits (Dec., 1918)..	$3,400,000.00

Accounts carried in dollars, taels or foreign currencies.

Banking by Mail.

Credit granted on approved securities.

Drafts, both domestic and foreign, purchased or sold.

Exchange of dollars, taels and foreign currencies.

Pocket Savings Bank for saving small coins.

SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES for rent.

K. P. CHEN,
General Manager.

Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

Filiale de la Societe Generale de Belgique
Societe Anonyme
Paid-Up Capital .. Frs. 50,000,000

Head Office: BRUSSELS,
London office: 2 Bishopsgate.
Branches at Peking, Tientsin, Alexandria, Cairo (Egypt), and Rotterdam.

President:
JEAN JADOT
Gouvernor Societe Gen rale de Belgique.

Bankers:
London: Martin's Bank, Ltd.
Brussels: Societe Generale de Belgique.
Antwerp: Banque d'Anvers.
Paris: Banque de l'Union Parisienne Societe Anonyme.
Lyons and Marseilles: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris.
New York: National City Bank of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts Taels and fixed deposits according to arrangements.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

M. DEMETS,
Manager for China.

Nederlandsche Handel Maatschappij

(NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.)

Established 1824.

Paid-up-Capital—
Guilders 70,000,000 (about £5,833,333)
Reserve Fund—
Guilders 12,760,286 (about £1,063,357)
Head Office: AMSTERDAM.
Head Agency: BATAVIA
Agencies in Holland:
THE HAGUE and ROTTERDAM.

Branches:

Bandjermasin	Medan	Singapore
Bandoeng	Padang	Soerabaya
Cheribon	Palembang	Soerakarta
Djember	Pekalongan	Tebing-Tinggi
Djokjakarta	Penang	Tegal
Hongkong	Pontianak	Telok-Betoe
Kota-Radja	Rangoon	Tjilatjap
Langsa	Semarang	Weltevreden
Makassar		

London Bankers:
National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.

Correspondents at the principal places in Europe, Asia, Australia and North America.

The Bank buys, sells, and receives for collection bills of exchange, issues letters of credit on its branches and, correspondents and transacts banking business of every description.

SHANGHAI INTEREST ALLOWED on current tael accounts and fixed deposits, according to arrangement.

B. G. J. WYNBERG,

ASIA BANKING CORPORATION

An American Bank

Head Office—New York City
Head Office for Far East—Shanghai

OTHER BRANCH OFFICES
Peking-Tientsin-Hankow

The Asia Banking Corporation offers an American Banking Service and respectfully solicits your patronage. It is organised especially for the purpose of fostering and developing trade between the Orient and the United States. The entire service, information and TIME of our bank, its staff and correspondents are at the disposal of our clients and their friends.

Interest allowed on current, fixed and saving accounts carried in Taels, Mexican Dollars, U.S. Gold, Sterling and Francs.

Foreign or local drafts purchased at best rates, or entered for collection.

Imports and exports financed.

Commercial credits established.

Drafts sold on, and telegraphic payments effected in, any part of the World.

Siccawei Weather Report

13.—Very cloudy or overcast weather in our regions, where variable NE to E breezes have prevailed with a slight barometric rise. Barometric fall in the South and South West.

14.—Misty and cloudy with moderate ENE breezes.

Thursday, May 14, 1919.

WEATHER	4 A.M.	9 A.M.
Bar. at 32° F. inches	29.91	29.90
Variation for 24 hrs.	0.00	-0.07
Variation for 12 hrs.	-0.04	-0.07
Wind—Direction	ENE	ENE
Wind—Miles per houur	6.2	5.6
Temperature (Fahr.)	58°6	66°2
Humidity	92	64
Nebulosity (0-10)	7	10
Rainfall, inches	—	—

Provision Prices In Local Market

Prices quoted are in Mexican dollar cents at Hongkew Market as compiled on May 13, 1919.

Butcher's Meat		
Beef	per lb.	14-20
Mutton	„	16-20
Pork	„	25-30
Veal	„	25-30
Fish		
Bream	per lb.	14-16
Cod	„	16-18
Mandarin	„	20-30
Mackerel	„	20-25
Pomfret	„	20-25
Salmon	„	none
Samli	„	35-40
Soles	„	16-20
Whitebait	„	20-22
Game, Poultry And Eggs		
Deer	each	none
Duck	„	80-1.00
Eggs	per doz.	15-18
Fowl	per lb.	18-20
Geese	each	$0.60-$1.00
Hare	„	none
Partridge	„	none
Pheasant	„	none
Pigeons	„	16-20
Plover	„	8-12
Quail	„	20-22
Snipe	„	14-16
Teal	„	14-16
Turkey	per lb.	50-55
Wild Duck	each	none
Wild Geese	„	none
Wild Pigeons	„	none
Woodcock	„	40-45
Fruit		
Apricots	per lb.	none
Apples	„	16-20
Bananas	„	12-14
Cherries	„	none
Chestnuts	„	none
Figs	per doz.	none
Grapes	per lb.	none
Lemons	each	5-7
Lichees	per lb.	none
Mangoes	each	10-15
Mongosteens	per doz.	none
Melons	each	none
Oranges	per lb.	20-30
Peaches	„	none
Pears	„	10-12
Persimmons	„	none
Feeboes	„	8-10
Plums	„	8-15
Pumeloes	each	20-30
Pineapples	„	none
Strawberries	per lb.	10-12
Walnuts	„	13-14
Vegetables		
Artichokes	per lb.	3-4
Asparagus	per doz.	20-30
Broad Beans	per lb.	2-3
Beetroot	per bunch	3-5
Bamboo Shoots	per lb.	10-12
Cabbage	each	3-4
Carrots	per bunch	3-5
Cauliflower	each	10-15
Celery	per bunch	8-10
Egg Plant	per lb.	6-7
French Beans	„	8-10
Green Corn	each	none
Leeks	per bunch	2-3
Mushrooms	per lb.	1.00
Onions	per bunch	8-10
Parsnips	„	3-4
Peas	per lb.	3-4
Potatoes	per picul	$1.60-$2.00
Radishes	per bunch	1-3
Spinach	per lb.	2-3
Tomatoes	„	8-10
Turnips	per bunch	2-3
Grain And Flour		
Flour American	per 50 lbs.	——
Flour Australian	„	$4.25
Flour Shanghai	„	$3.10
Rice	per 200 lbs.	$6.40
Milk		
Foreign dairies	per bottle	20
Chinese dairies	„	17
Fodder		
Barley	per 114 lbs.	$2.35
Bran	„	$2.10
Fuel		
House Coal	per ton Tls.	19.00
Stove Coal	per ton Tls.	23.00
Firewood	per 50 bundles	$1.00
Laundry		
Per 100 articles		$3.00-4.00

E. KILNER,
Chief Inspector.

Resources: Pesos 248,000,000

Philippine National Bank

No. 1 The Bund, Shanghai

Telephone: Central 2741

Head Office: MANILA

BRANCHES:
37 Broadway, New York, and throughout the Philippines.

Correspondents at principal cities in the Orient, United States and Europe.

CHECKING AND SAVING ACCOUNTS: FIXED DEPOSIT
Exchange Bought and Sold
Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit
Travellers' Checks

Financial And Commercial News

Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, May 14, 1919.

Money And Bullion

Sovereigns: buying rate
@ 5/2=Tls. 3.37
@ exch. 74.3=Mex. $5.21

Gold Dollars: Bank buying rate
@ 121=Tls. 82.64
@ 74.3=Mex. $111.23

Mex. Dollars Market Rate 74.0875

S'hai Gold Bars: 978 touch Tls.

Copper Cash ..... per tael 1825

Native Interest ..... Tls. .07

Latest London Quotations

Bar Silver ..... 55½d.

Bank Rate of Discount 5%

Ex., Paris on London ..... Fr. 29

Ex., N. Y. on London T.T. G.$4.68⅞

Exchange Closing Quotations

London ..... T.T. 5/2⅛
London ..... Demand 5/2⅛
India ..... Nom. T.T. 146
Paris ..... T.T. 747
Paris ..... Demand 747
New York ..... T.T. 122
New York ..... Demand 122½
Hongkong ..... T.T. 67⅛
Japan ..... T.T 42
Batavia ..... T.T. 300
Singapore ..... T.T. 451

Banks Buying Rates

London ..... Demand 5/3⅛
London ..... 4 m/s. Cdts. 5/4⅛
London ..... 4 m/s. Docy. 5/5
London ..... 6 m/s. Cdts. 5/5
London ..... 6 m/s. Docy. 5/5⅛
Paris ..... 4 m/s. 761
New York ..... o/d. Docy. 123½
New York ..... 4 m/s. Docy. 127½

Roubles Exchange
Today's Bank Buying Rate
For Roubles

Roubles 4.000 .....=Tls. 100
Roubles 100 .....=Mex. $3.25

Customs House Exchange Rates For May

Hk. Tls. 3.50	@	5/0⅛		£1
„ 1	@	703	Francs	7.33
„ 0.77	@	116½	Gold	$1
„ 1	@	43⅝	Yen	2.54
„ 1	@	15	Rupees	4.19
„ 1	@	1.50	Mex.	$1.50
„ 1	@	—	Roubles	—

Shanghai Produce & Stock Exchange Transactions

Shanghai, May 14, 1919.

BUSINESS DONE

Japan Government Bonds 5%
Tls. 37.90 May
Tls. 37.25 June
Tls. 37.20 July

Japan-China S. and W. Co:
Tls. 20.40 July

Shanghai P. and S. Exchange:
Tls. 20.50 July

Local Yarn:
Water Moon 16's: Tls. 154.00 June
Tls. 151.70 July

Stock Exchange Transactions

Shanghai, May 14, 1919.

TODAY'S QUOTATIONS

Official

Kungyik Cotton: Tls. 32.00 cash
Tls. 33.00 June
Yangtsepoo Cotton: Tls. 11.00 June
Tls. 10.60 cash
Tls. 10.80 June
Laou Kung Mow Cotton:
Tls. 168.00 cash
Tls. 170.00 June

Unofficial

Weeks $12.00
Butes Tls. 0.80
Ziangbes Tls. 4.00
Yangtsepoo Cotton Tls. 10.85 June

Sharebrokers' Association Transactions

Shanghai, May 12, 1919.

BUSINESS DONE

Official

S.M.C. 5½% 1914 Debs. @ Tls. 73.00 cash

The China Mutual Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

Parents should take advantage of the present high rate of exchange to provide for the future education of their children.

Write to us for particulars of our Special Policies, at

10 Canton Road,
Shanghai.

Consolidated Rubber Estates Meets

The fifth annual general meeting of the Consolidated Rubber Estates (1914), Ltd., was held yesterday afternoon in the offices of the secretaries and general managers, the China Realty Company, Ltd. Mr. A. J. Israel presided and there were also present Messrs. E. T. Byrne, F. H. Crossley and J. R. Moodie, directors, Mr. F. W. Sutterle, Jr., secretary, and shareholders representing 45,575 shares. After the secretary had read the notice convening the meeting and the auditors' report the chairman said:

"Gentlemen.—The report and statement of accounts having been in your hands for some time, I will follow the usual procedure and take them as read.

"There is very little in the accounts that requires explanation. The position as to the outstanding debentures remains the same as last year i.e., 2,900 debentures amounting to taels 2,175. These debentures have been transferred into the name of the Custodian for Enemy Property.

"Sundry creditors at estates represents wages and bills outstanding as at December 31, 1918. Sundry creditors at Shanghai represents part of the general managers' remuneration and debenture interest, also auditors' fees. The other items are self-explanatory.

"Profit and loss account shows a credit of Taels 53,878.13, to which must be added Taels 47,861.99, brought forward from last year, making a total balance of Taels 101,740.11, which year directors propose to dispose of as follows:

	Taels
Write off estate development account	51,989.30
Write off machinery	5,224.29
Writer off cultivation tools	1,986.96
Write off tapping tools	3,898.99
Write off furniture	554.95
Carry forward	39,105.62
	Taels 101,740.11

"Your directors regret that a dividend on the working year of 1918 cannot be paid but a glance at the accounts will show that the cash plus unsold rubber is represented by roughly Taels 38,000.00 odd, which hardly justifies a dividend being paid. The soundness of carrying forward a small cash balance was demonstrated in last year's working of the estates.

"Estate development account has been debited with 30 percent of the general charges, depreciation, etc., and 70 percent has been debited to working account.

"On Alexandra and Sungei Nebong estates there were erected one assistant's, one clerk's one dresser's and one overseer's bungalow, also one new set of coolie lines and repairs were made to the manager's bungalow.

"The 'all-in-cost' of 10 and 7/10 pence per pound includes as in previous years, the proportion of forwarding charges, auditors' and directors' fees, debenture interest and agents' commission.

"We now have 2,525 acres planted, which is an increase over last year of 408 acres. The estates are now fully planted with 1,515 acres producing, and 1,010 acres non-producing. The average yield per acre for 1918 was just under 420 pounds per acre. Thinning-out continues on the estate as recommended by the visiting agents.

"Health: on Stiawan estate a sudden and severe outbreak of influenza started on October 18, continued for a month and incapacitated 90 percent of the labor force. Fortunately the death rate was quite low, there being only 13 deaths in all. On Alexandra and Sungei Nebong estates the health continued quite good all during the year.

"The estimated output for last year was 570,000 lbs. The actual output was 635,959 lbs., being an increase of 65,959 lbs. over the estimate. The estimated output for 1919 is 665,000 lbs.

"Your directors have just completed a forward contract selling 10 tons rubber monthly, May to December, at Singapore cents eighty per pound.

"Your directors again wish to express and put on record their appreciation of the services rendered by the managers and their assistants during a very trying year both from a health and business point.

"That concludes my remarks, gentlemen. If any shareholder wishes to ask a question, I shall be pleased to answer to the best of my ability."

No questions being asked, the following resolutions were put and passed:

That the report and accounts for the year ended December 31, 1918, be passed.—Proposed by the chairman, seconded by Mr. F. H. Crossley.

That a bonus of Singapore dollars five thousand be paid to the foreign staff of the estates.—Proposed by Mr. F. H. Crossley, seconded by Mr. E. T. Byrne.

That Mr. F. H. Crossley be re-elected a director of the company.—Proposed by Mr. E. T. Byrne, seconded by Mr. J. R. Moodie.

That Mr. J. R. Moodie's appointment as a director of the company be confirmed.—Proposed by the chairman, seconded by Mr. E. T. Byrne.

That Messrs. Lowe, Bingham and Matthews be re-elected auditors of the company.—Proposed by Mr. J. R. Moodie, seconded by the chairman.

SILK SHIPMENTS

The Messageries Maritimes announces that the following quantities of silk were shipped from Shanghai to the undermentioned ports per s.s. Paul Lecat on Saturday, May 10:

Haiphong	7 bales Raw Silk
Marseilles	106 bales Raw Silk
Marseilles	321 bales Waste Silk
St. Chamond	66 bales Raw Silk
Lyons	522 bales Raw Silk

LONDON COTTON MARKET

Reuter's Service

London, April 28.—Today's Cotton prices were as follows:

Good Middling Texas 1 1/16 inch staple spot ..... 18.55d.
May ..... 17.12d.
July ..... 16.60d.

Rubber Outputs

	March.	April.
Alma	24,500	31,000
Amherst	3,652	3,376
Anglo-Dutch	81,500	73,500
Anglo-Java	233,000	217,000
Ayer Tawah	26,861	22,217
Batu Anam	22,000	20,202
Bukit Toh Alang	11,955	12,500
Bute	15,000	17,900
Chempedak	8,000	10,000
Chemor	16,564	16,589
Cheng	17,145	17,841
Consolidated	52,513	49,162
Dominion	39,409	38,635
Gula Kalumpong	110,000	108,000
Java Consolidated	85,000	81,000
Kamunting	17,898	20,971
Kapala	11,077	11,774
Kapayang	—	—
Karan	8,360	8,500
Kota Bahroe	31,428	32,622
Kroewoek	59,000	54,000
Langkat	55,662	—
Padang	23,800	25,000
Permata	5,623	7,356
Pengkalan	13,666	10,008
Repah	16,000	18,000
Samagaga	13,000	—
Semambu	16,562	14,218
See Kee	—	—
Senawang	26,000	25,766
Shanghai-Malay	—	—
Shanghai-Kelantan	13,160	9,500
Shanghai-Seremban	8,400	11,293
Shanghai-Pahang	15,670	15,316
Shanghai-Sumatra	59,070	55,100
Shanghai-Klebang	11,358	12,205
Sua Manggis	—	—
Sungala	7,229	11,351
Sungei Duri	19,712	23,333
Taiping	10,051	—
Tanah Merah	28,500	32,000
Tebong	73,000	75,000
Ulobri	5,222	5,589
Ziangbe	82,000	82,000

Exchange Market

Messrs. Maitland and Fearon in their Exchange Circular for the week ending May 14, write as follows:

Exchange.—On the 6th inst., the British and U.S. Governments' maximum price, and restrictions with regard to the movements of silver, were abrogated. As anticipated, the action brought a sudden rise in the price of silver. The London price, for a standard ounce, rose to 58d. but today's advice which reports the closing price in London on the 13th inst. is 55½d. for ready and 55d. for two months forward. The New York price we understand is on a higher basis than the London quotation. For the present it can only be noted that if a higher price for silver, than that recorded, is to be permanently established, the gold standard of currency which has served the world generally will probably have to be readjusted. Our local rates, though firm, have not followed the rise in silver, and we close with T.T. on London at 5/2⅛d. only 1⅛d. higher than last week, the market, steady to firm, but dependent on whether the removal of restrictions will bring more silver into our money market in the next few months.

Our local stock of sycee and bar silver at Tls. 28,579,000 is Tls. 360,000 lower than last week. The stock of Mexican and Chinese dollars at $22,770,000 is practically unchanged.

CASTORIA

for Infants and Children.

The Effects of Opiates.

THAT INFANTS are peculiarly susceptible to opium and its various preparations, all of which are narcotic, is well known. Even in the smallest doses, if continued, these opiates cause changes in the functions and growth of the cells, which are likely to become permanent, causing imbecility, mental perversion, a craving for alcohol or narcotics in later life. Nervous diseases, such as intractable nervous dyspepsia and lack of staying powers, are a result of dosing with opiates or narcotics to keep children quiet in their infancy. The rule among physicians is that children should never receive opiates in the smallest doses for more than a day at a time, and only then if unavoidable.

The administration of Anodynes, Drops, Cordials, Soothing Syrups and other narcotics to children by any but a physician cannot be too strongly decried, and the druggist should not be a party to it. Children who are ill need the attention of a physician, and it is nothing less than a crime to dose them willfully with narcotics. Castoria contains no narcotics if it bears the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

The signature of Chas. H. Fletcher guarantees genuine Castoria

Physicians Recommend Castoria.

"Your preparation known as Castoria I have used for years in children's complaints and I have found nothing better."
JOHN J. LEPPA, M. D., Cleveland, Ohio.

"I have prescribed your Castoria in many cases and have always found it an efficient and speedy remedy."
A. F. PERLER, M. D., St. Louis, Mo.

"For several years I recommended your 'Castoria' and shall always continue to do so, as it has invariably produced beneficial results."
EDWIN F. PARDEE, M. D., New York City.

"I have used your Castoria in my own household with good results, and have advised several patients to use it for its mild, laxative effect and freedom from harm."
EDWARD PARRISH, M. D., Brooklyn, N. Y.

"Your Castor... is a meritorious household remedy. It is purely vegetable and acts as a mild cathartic. Above all, it does no harm, which is more than can be said of the great majority of children's remedies."
VICTOR H. COFFMAN, M. D., Omaha, Neb.

"Your Castoria holds the esteem of the medical profession in a manner held by no other proprietary preparation. It is a sure and reliable medicine for infants and children. In fact it is the universal household remedy for infantile ailments."
J. A. PARKER, M. D., Kansas City, Mo.

Children Cry for Fletcher's Castoria.

In Use For Over 30 Years.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

OCEAN SERVICES LIMITED

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IMPARTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE

SHANGHAI, MAY 15, 1919

The Veil Is Rent, The Clouds Pierced

A few days ago in these columns the parenthetical statement was made in the course of another editorial that when the passing of contemporary figures and contemporary possibilities of embarrassment enabled historians to chronicle freely the inner story of these last few years in the Far East we should understand how sad has been the failure of Western policy in the Far East, and why. It is not the desire herein to forestall the future, but the present crisis in Chinese affairs and Sino-Japanese relations gives definite point to that statement.

Our quaint and elderly contemporary the North-China Daily News yesterday in a moment of clairvoyance discovered (1) that China is as much to blame as Japan for its failure to get back Tsingtau directly; (2) that Chinese officialdom will seek in the public storm over Tsingtau to turn the wrath from its head to that of the Allies; (3) that Chinese officialdom has tried to sell the nation for a mess of pottage; (4) that China did not do its duty by the Allies in the war; (5) that Chinese who have been in official power since China entered the war used their position not to help the Allies but to enrich themselves. For which, though belated, it is to be congratulated. But it is referred back to its files for July, 1917. Therein it is adjured to study with application in the light of its present discovery some of the editorial leaders in which, with its fatal genius for error in Chinese political matters, it rang unctuous plaudits on the triumph of Tuan Chi-jui over his liberal opponents and poured pious approbation on the conduct of the Ting Hwai case, whereby Tuan was provided with the Presidential seals and his triumph consolidated. Let it then turn to the files of THE CHINA PRESS and study with equal application the strong criticism this paper made of that case, for the Ting Hwai case was the touchstone which revealed foreign sympathies toward the critical situation then existing, and it will have not only cause for humility but food for profitable thought on Chinese politics.

For just as so much of the progressive decline of China in the last century has been but the result of the momentum of past errors, so a large part of the present political bankruptcy is but the logical consequence of the great misjudgment of July, 1917; a misjudgment which was as much foreign as Chinese. We had it in our power at that critical time, after the overthrow of the Chang Hsun opera bouffe monarchy, and when a new government was being organised, to throw our support into the balance in favor of either of two equally strong sides. We did, and we through it to the strong side. And by so doing we helped enthrone the plunder crew that has brought to ruin what part of China it has not sold.

Our object then was to bring China into the war on the side of the Allies; it was an object on which everybody was agreed. Our error was not in the object but in the weapon we chose. There was only one auspice under which China could honorably and sincerely have gone to war, that of the group which first proposed it, the only group which sincerely felt pro-Ally, the only group intellectually and idealistically capable of knowing what the Allies fought for, the liberal, modern Young China group. And under that group China would have gone to war and probably gone to war effectively. But we chose the other, for its glib promise to declare war at once. And every man in Peking with eyes to see and ears to hear knew what the consequence would be. Every man capable of open-minded observation knew that that group was declaring war only in the hope of wheedling from the Allies loans wherewith, not to prosecute war but to fight the South and to tighten its hold on the spoils of office; that it would betray the Allies at the first opportunity; that it was composed of Japanese tools who were already thrusting itching palms Tokioward; that it represented everything rotten in Old China and that it would give China just the corrupt and degrading government it has given it. But we chose it. And now we profess indignant surprise at the consequences. We mourn plaintively that official China was pro-German, that it has sold the country's resources for a mess of pottage and that it has let the country go to the dogs and brigands. Surprise! In the name of all commonsense, what surprise can there be! The slimy, milk-livered Feng Kuo-chang pro-Ally? The mulish dolt Tuan Chi-jui pro-Ally? The concession merchant Tsao Ju-lin pro-Ally? And all their ilk? They to make China a stable, peaceful, prosperous country? They to give it a decent government?

Well, we have had our lesson. We have seen what we have seen. We have seen the Allies obstructed and betrayed at every opportunity, we have seen the country sold by its rulers, we have seen its riches squandered and its treasury scraped penniless, we have seen it turned over to military plunderers for loot, we have seen it brought to its present prostration, and we have seen those in it able and yearning to help the Allies stand by helpless. We have seen that if you take two and add two you inevitably get four. Which was the only thing we could have expected to see. We have had our lesson. It remains to be proved whether we have learned by it.

But that is over and done. An underlying truth remains. The error we have made is not the consequence of a single and isolated misjudgment. It is only the latest of the recurring manifestations of a state of mind—a state of mind that comprehends only one solution for any set of circumstances in China, that knows but one remedy for any ill: the Strong Man. The Strong Man has been the perpetual foreign delusion in China, as in all weak countries. The Empress Dowager, Yuan Shih-k'ai, Tuan Chi-jui, they have been only the three latest of the Strong Men we backed. And each has brought the country to a lower depth than the other. And there are those who even now bewail that there is no Strong Man to unite the country and rule it with an iron hand, and who see the plight of China as all due to that lack. So long as we suffer from that delusion we shall go on as we have, always with inexorable certainty picking the wrong horse. And we shall err again, and yet again. And the blood will be on our own heads.

Correspondence

The Japanese View

Editor, THE CHINA PRESS

Sir.—As a well-wisher of China might I be favored with a little of your valuable space in order that I may remind those anti-Japanese agitators of the blunder they are committing in their truculent propaganda over the Allied decision of the Kiaochow issue? They demand that Kiaochow be returned to China and are moving Heaven and earth in their indictment of Japan, in spite of the fact that Japan has repeatedly promised to them that she will restore the territory to China at a future date. They should not forget that the question was settled in that way by the Peace Conference, not that Japan is stronger than China, not that Japan rendered more services to the Allied cause, but because the Conference saw more justice in Japan's claim.

Besides it must be remembered that Japan wrested that territory from the grip of the Germans at a sacrifice of blood and treasure, while China was still neutral, and thus virtually supplanted Germany as master of the land. Yet she is willing to return it to China, which can be nothing but a practical manifestation of the goodwill and friendship that she entertains toward her neighbor, and for which China ought to be thankful. True, there are some reservations attached to the restoration of Kiaochow to China, but it is only proper, for, if a man fights with a thief and recovers the property stolen to its legitimate owner, he usually receives some reward from the latter for his voluntary kindness.

Moreover what has China done to contribute toward the Allied victory after her declaration of war upon Germany? Had it not been for Japan, what would have been the fate of the Orient? Let those foolish agitators ask themselves who it was that kept the East intact from the German menace and enabled the inhabitants of this part of the globe to pursue their vocations in full enjoyment of peace and tranquility while the West was groaning under the horrors of war.

While I am in sympathy with the patriotic motives of the anti-Japanese propagandists, I cannot but grieve to note that their challenge is thrown solely against Japan over the decision reached by the Peace Conference, the decision which is based on justice. If they believed in the righteousness of their cause, why not challenge the other Big Powers as well?

In conclusion I wish to strongly advise those malicious agitators that, instead of spending so much of their precious energy on their good-for-nothing maneuvers, they had better try to set their own house in order and strive to build up a strong, united China. When such task is accomplished, their country will be able to claim a rightful place in the family of nations, their grievances will be remedied, and they will no longer be worried about the "dwarf barbarians" of the east.

Yours faithfully,

A (JAPANESE) WELL-WISHER OF CHINA.

Shanghai, May 14.

China's International Relations

One View Of Mr. H. B. Morse's Study Of China's Submission To The West

BY PUTNAM WEALE

"The International Relations Of The Chinese Empire." By H. B. Morse. Volumes II and III, from 1861 to 1893, and from 1894 to 1912.

Mr. H. B. Morse is one of the three serious statisticians which a half-century of Western intercourse with the Far East has given us. It may be remarked that the other two are Sir Alexander Hosie, formerly of the China Consular service, and Mr. C. V. Sale of Yokohama and London who has specialised on Japan. Mr. H. B. Morse was for years statistical secretary in the Chinese Customs establishment and therefore has a great knowledge of figures. He is careful, tireless, and a little pedantic, all things due to his long term of routine office-work.

Whether he is really a historian may, however, be seriously doubted, since the writing of history demands two qualities which he absolutely lacks—imagination and a sense of proportion. In the two volumes before us he sets out to tell the story of what he calls the period of submission (1861 to 1893) and the period of subjection (1893 to 1912). Incidentally he lets us know in a prefatory note that he had really planned to write a sort of biography of Sir Robert Hart, with his former chief as the *deus ex machina*, but that he was forced to abandon the idea because circumstances prevented him from obtaining possession of the coveted 74 volumes of the late Inspector General's Diary. The work therefore has a serious flaw; it hangs half-way between an abandoned idea and an improvised scheme.

Mr. Morse is also ingenuous enough to write history as though it were a decennial trade report—that is, an endless catalogue of unrelated events. He attempts to impart a more limpid quality to such a dry-as-dust record by quoting voluminously from private correspondence by the method of footnotes. Almost all the way through the two volumes there are constant letters "from R. Hart to E. B. Drew"—trivial letters for one grown man to write to another grown man on serious subjects, letters which illustrate more than anything else that China was Sir Robert Hart's hobby rather than the object of his considered statesmanship. This correspondence, indeed, imparts an amateur tone to a grave and important theme; taking it all in all it is probably just as well that the Diary of 74 volumes was not made available. When it is added that Mr. Morse in dealing with the Boxer outbreak quotes as "authorities" diaries subsequently composed, it will be understood that his documentation is that of a novice who takes journalism for "source-literature." His system of footnotes and cross-references and paragraph-numbers is likewise truly appalling; literally one has the impression as one reads of looking out of the window of a railway-carriage and seeing an endless procession of telegraph posts, mile-stones, and lines-men's huts flash by.

'The Period Of Submission'

In 1861 China had to face the accomplished fact not only of the breakdown of her Confucian cosmogony but of universal revolt in the provinces. The whole theory of state was indeed attained. Government had sunk so low, and the hands that wielded power were so weak, that without the ardent help of two young provincials of no particular importance,—Tseng Kuo-fan and Li Hung-chang—the Taipings might have remained indefinitely as marauding kings in the Yangtsze valley. The vigor of these two, however, and the Bolshevism of the Taipings (who amongst other things "nationalised women"), gradually convinced the three Powers who were engaged in opening China (England, France and the United States) that nothing was to be wor by an overthrow of the Manchu dynasty from which they had just extorted extra-territoriality, open ports, and a conventional tariff. Consequently, driven by the remorseless logic of events, they began semi-officially participating in the internal struggle by means of gunboats and the loan of officers. Their technique was indeed not very profound or very elaborate: it oddly resembles what has been done in Russia and Siberia during the past year or go. The real organizer of the Ever-Victorious Army, the American Ward, was an adventurer *sans phrase* who had slipped off a sailing-vessel and organised an Imperialist field-force against monthly settlements. It was his energy which did more than anything else to discredit the Taiping cause; and although Gordon today enjoy a larger reputation, there is no doubt that Ward's contribution was the more important.

In this section of his work Mr. H. B. Morse is excellent. He is careful, precise and exhaustive. All the events are carefully tabulated; the origin of the Customs service, and such forgotten fights as that over the Lay-Osborn flotilla are illuminatingly dealt with; and the gradual rise of const commerce is firmly outlined. When he turns his attention to Peking politics and diplomatic clashes, such as the one which finally resulted in the Chefoo-Convention of 1876, he is shrewd and displays humor. His catalogue of the instances of Chinese hostility to missionaries is also complete; whilst his handling of the Tientsin massacre shows no favor. In these matters he tells everything he knows to the limit of his ability. He is not in the least bit afraid of being indiscreet, a quality which is as diamonds and gold on the blue-cloth timidity of the Far East.

It is in the big things that he signally fails. The Chinese question is too closely associated with him in the R. Hart to E. B. Drew tittle-tattle correspondence. He is too much concerned about the unimportant. A good point such as he makes very clearly—that the provincial authorities were forever trying to win back all the things the Central authority was forced to concede under treaty to foreigners—is submerged under a flood of trivialities. The Burlingame Mission, for instance, plainly interests him less than coast-trade affairs; he forgets that the title and purpose of his book is the 'international relations of the Chinese empire. For this reason the very important matter of Russian and Russia's contact with China is very inadequately handled: France and Tonking are better done, but still out of focus: England is the England of the export trade. There is too much about the Woosung Bar, the fiscal status of Honskong and Macao junks. There things have not influenced the destinies of nations. Neither do they explain the period of submission.

'The Period Of Subjection'

Mr. Morse's real awkwardness as a historian is only made manifest when he comes to deal with the second period—which includes such vastly important and unliquidated affairs as the Korean war, the territorial leases of 1898, the Boxer rising and the Russo-Japanese conflict. Mr. Morse does devote the first 55 pages of this volume to Korea, but the next fifty go to the post-office and to railway development in China, which certainly did not then have very much to do with international relations. His treatment of Korean affairs is weak and inadequate. His mania for cataloguing does not leave him time to visualise or explain the age-old rivalry between China and Japan, or the international importance of the rise of the island-empire. In all his work there is hardly more than a passing reference to the real explanation of China's decadence under the last of the Manchus which was due mainly to the breakdown and failure of the native economic system and to the sterility of the ancient state-system. For this reason Korea is to him merely an incident: it is numbered and tucked-away in its right paragraphs and there the matter is allowed to end.

With the Boxer movement, however, he makes a real effort not only to be explicit but to be voluble; plainly something in the whole business touched his imagination. In his preface he remarks quaintly and plaintively: "The temptation was strong to write a picturesque and detailed account of the most startling event in the century just then closing." Although he resists the temptation he gives us no less than eight chapters of 250 pages on the subject—leaving one chapter of 36 pages for his treatment of the Russo-Japanese war and the downfall of the empire in 1911-1912. Plainly his energy had evaporated. Under the terrific task of cataloguing the unimportant and indulging himself in Boxerism, his history peters out suddenly and inexplicably; and the student in search of genuine reasons for the birth of the Republic in China will have to go to other books.

Mr. Morse's fault is therefore the fault of Gibbon—he cannot see beyond his facts and his facts cripple and exhaust him. Whilst he has collected much valuable material and speaks with authority on tradal matters, it is amply evident that the true history of China's international relations—with the right value ascribed to each factor and the right explanation given for the strange phenomenon of decay—has yet to be written.

Jazz Era In London

By Douglas Newton

(*London Chronicle*)

"I see," said the man in the corner of the carriage. "I see that the usual bishop is condemning Jazz dancing, and the usual doctor is supporting him. But why do they stop at dancing? While they are dealing with Jazz, why don't they mention Jazz painting, and Jazz poetry, and Jazz dressing, and Jazz music, as well as Jazz thinking and reading, and revolution making and all the rest? What's the good of condemning just one Jazz thing, when they've got the chance of denouncing a Jazz era."

"Jazz," said the fat man rather densely, "is a specific name for a definite thing. There is, I understand, a dance——"

"The whole of the world, and all the minds of the men in the world are dancing, and Jazz is the note they dance to," said the other. "It's a good name. Expressive. Jazz—it sums up the temper of the time. We're all of us just Jazzing through existence. We're all syncopation. We do nothing steadily or coherently or continuously. We two-step for a few minutes, and then without the slightest reason we are dipping away on another tack altogether. We can't be tied down to one line of action. Continuous effort bores us. Life, like the waltz, is far too monotonous for us. We like things to be short, sharp, dramatic, noisy; we are out to get the greatest possible effect, with the least pains.

Pyrotechnic Conversation

"People no longer even think consecutively. They Jazz an idea into the general firework display of conversation, and are off again after other ideas which have no relation to the first. Their brains leap from point to point. They never build up, they never dwell upon or develop anything, their minds are full of bits without any definite pattern. And their reading's like that, too; bitty, syncopated, full of sudden Jazz noises with nothing much between. People can consume nothing but scintillating scraps and cymbal like clashes; you'll find that note running through all the novels and the books of Jazzy reminiscence, and the glittering and impertinent volumes of criticism and impression.

"As for poetry and painting, they are sheer Jazz. When with the desire of people for pictures and verse that will leap out at them with something of the sudden shock of a nigger bandsman striking a piece of tin, and the determination of poets and painters to make impressions without going through the tedious process of learning their trades, we have today art which is not so much art as a succession of impacts, just for all the world as though poetry and painting were affairs of the tap-drum.

A Jigging Unrest

"Living—well, it's no longer what our fathers called living, it's Jazzing. We jump about in the vast ballroom of the world from sensation to sensation. We've got a jigging unrest. We are always saying 'What next.' Balls, dinners, cinemas, strikes, revelations, revues, pageants, scandals, flying-stunts, thrill us for a minute, but even as they thrill we are reaching out for the next thrilling, blaring, blazing item in the heady round of our days.

"There's no smoothness in us, we're constant to nothing we change our time, we can't be pinned down, we want to do everything at once, and yet can't wait or concentrate enough even to carry one plan through one moment we are up in the clouds with a crash and a tempest of sound, the next we are in the depths, moving at piano, asking querulously when the 'big noise' which sounds like something doing will come again. We want to live life on the 'big noise' plane. We want life to be one long sweet Jazz."

Topics In Brief

The ex-Kaiser is still at large; unwept, unhonored, and unhung.—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

John Barleycorn has lost his place in the sun, but he has his moonshine still.—*Greenville Piedmont.*

Foch wept when he signed the armistice! The Huns weep every time he signs an extension.—*Greenville Piedmont.*

Harmonious nations brought the Hun to his knees. Inharmonious notions may get him up again.—*Greenville Piedmont.*

Former President Taft says it is the duty of the United States to become a member of the family of nations. If Europe has the power to force us into war willy-nilly, then Uncle Sam must get a little power to keep Europe out of war willy-nilly.—*Houston Post.*

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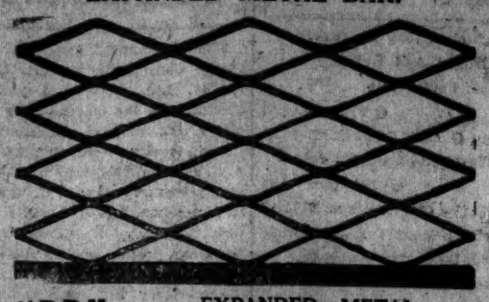

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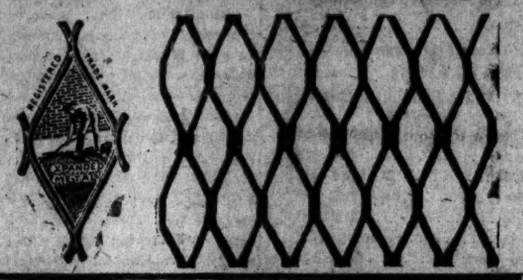

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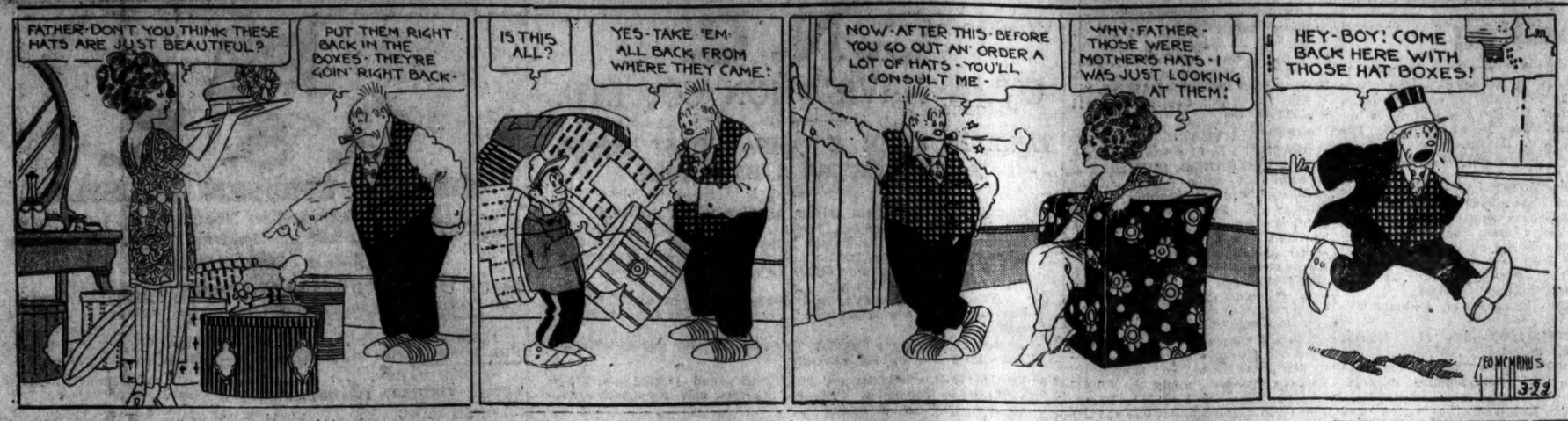
Bringing Up Father — By George McManus


FATHER-DON'T YOU THINK THESE HATS ARE JUST BEAUTIFUL?
PUT THEM RIGHT BACK IN THE BOXES-THEY'RE GOIN' RIGHT BACK-
IS THIS ALL?
YES-TAKE 'EM ALL BACK FROM WHERE THEY CAME!
NOW-AFTER THIS-BEFORE YOU GO OUT AN' ORDER A LOT OF HATS-YOU'LL CONSULT ME-
WHY-FATHER-THOSE WERE MOTHER'S HATS-I WAS JUST LOOKING AT THEM!
HEY-BOY! COME BACK HERE WITH THOSE HAT BOXES!
GEO MCMANUS

John McCrae, Author Of 'In Flanders Fields'

The war poem, "In Flanders Fields," the most beautiful lyric that has been written by any poet of the war, appeared anonymously in the issue of Punch, December 8, 1915. It was immediately recognised by everyone who read it as a lyric that combined inspiration with high thought, perfect images, and complete expression. This simple, haunting song of tragedy has been the "Marseillaise" of this war; it leaped from the clamor of the guns, from the fluting of the larks and the scarlet poppies abloom on Flanders fields, to breathe forth to the living the unshaken purpose of the dead, and with one sentence "If ye break faith"—ascends to the plateaus of immortality attained only by those who, oblivious of past and future, gave their all to the cause of mankind.

Until the recent publication of John McCae's poems (Putnam's), together with many of his personal letters from the front and a memoir by his friend, Sir Andrew Macphail, very little has been generally known of the personality of this gallant soldier, physician, and poet who fought and served in two wars and died of double pneumonia in France January 28, 1918, a Lieutenant-Colonel with the Canadian forces.

Sir Andrew quotes in the memoir from a letter written by General Morrison, the account of the circumstances that preceded the writing of "In Flanders Fields:"

"This poem," General Morrison writes, "was literally born of the fire and blood of the second battle of Ypres. My headquarters were in a trench at the bottom of the bank of the Ypres Canal and John had his dressing station in a hole dug in the foot of the bank. During the periods in the battle, men who were shot actually rolled down the bank into his dressing station. Along from us a few hundred yards was the headquarters of a regiment, and many times during the sixteen days of battle, he and I watched them burying their dead whenever there was a lull. Thus the crosses, row on row, grew into a good-sized cemetery. Just as he describes, we often heard in the mornings the larks singing high in the air between the crash of the shell and the reports of the guns in the battery just beside us."

John McCrae studied and practised medicine for twenty years. He graduated from the University of Toronto with honors and later graduated again with a scholarship in physiology and pathology and a gold medal. He occupied the post of resident house physician at the Toronto General Hospital and Johns Hopkins. Later he became pathologist to the Montreal General Hospital and was appointed to the Alexandra Hospital for infectious diseases. He was also assistant physician at the Royal Victoria Hospital and lecturer in medicine at the University. By examination, he became a member of the Royal College of Physicians, London, and was elected a member of the Association of American Physicians. He earned his rank in South Africa in the Boer War, and received the Queen's Medal with three clasps for his campaign there.

John McCrae witnessed only once the raw earth of Flanders hide its shame in the warm scarlet glory of the poppy. Others have watched this resurrection of the flowers in four successive seasons, a fresh miracle every time it occurs. Also they have observed the rows of crosses lengthen, the torch thrown, caught, and carried to victory. The dead may sleep. We have not broken faith with them.

It is little wonder then that "In Flanders Fields" has become the poem of the army. The soldiers have learned it with their hearts, which is quite a different thing from committing it to memory. It circulates, as a song should circulate, by the living word of mouth, not by printed characters. That is the true test of poetry—its insistence on making itself learnt by heart. The army has varied the text; but each variation only serves to reveal more clearly the mind of the maker. The army says, "Among the crosses;" "felt dawn and sunset glow;" "Lived and were loved." The army may be right; it usually is.

In Flanders fields the poppies blow
Between the crosses, row on row,
That mark our place; and in the sky
The larks, still bravely singing, fly
Scarce heard amid the guns below.

We are the Dead. Short days ago
We lived, felt dawn, saw sunset glow,
Loved and were loved, and now we lie
In Flanders fields.

Take up our quarrel with the foe:
To you from failing hands we throw
The torch; be yours to hold it high.
If ye break faith with us who die
We shall not sleep, though poppies grow
In Flanders fields.

Tea's Friends Rally To Its Defense

The attack on tea quoted from Good Health under the title "Teetotalism and Tea-Tippling," in a recent number of The Literary Digest and reprinted in The China Press, has brought from friends of this beverage a volley of letters expressing strong disapproval of its statements. "A tissue of lies"; "the most driveling rubbish"; "a jumble of untruths"; "ridiculously false"; "outrageously different from the facts"—these are some of the phrases used by tea-lovers to characterise the conclusions of the tea-hating writer. The fact that Battle Creek, Mich., where Good Health is issued, is the place where a popular coffee-substitute is manufactured, is also noted by many correspondents, with or without derogatory inferences. Tea-trade journals also naturally make much of the fact that assertions of the harmfulness of tea or coffee come from promoters of substitute beverages.

Indeed, remarks Simmon's Spice Mill (New York), "it is good business for them to say so many times and oft." This coffee, tea, and spice-trade monthly calls attention to a statement prepared by J. J. McNamara, of the National Tea Association, in which he replies to foes of tea by assertions of its positive virtues in the following letter to The Literary Digest:

"Tea is recognised by authorities who know it as a mental and physical stimulant, as a refresher of the spirit, and as an appetiser. Tea also possesses a property not generally accredited to it, viz., a nutritive value through its gluten and its nitrogen; also its tannin has medicinal value as a gentle astringent, giving staying power and capacity for repairing the body's wastes—all upon the authority of Dr. John Copley Lettson.

"On the word of the authoritative publication, The United States Dispensatory, no other agricultural product is treated with such refined methods in its making or preparation for human consumption. . . .

"On the authority of the Rockefeller Institute of Research, it has been stated that tea, as a mild stimulant, was given to over seven million patients in the hospitals of the United States during the last year, without any injurious effect."

Several "misleading" statements are found by The Tea and Coffee Trade Journal in the article quoted from Good Health. For one thing, "it is certainly misleading to talk about 'the tea habit' of people of the United States when every schoolboy knows we are a nation of coffee-drinkers." This editor would also like to point out, in connection with the statement that we are becoming a nation of tea-tipplers, figures from an advertisement of a large tea-house showing that per capita tea consumption in the United States has decreased from 1.39 pounds in 1880 to 0.97 pound in 1917, and that while our population increased 108 percent in twenty-seven years, tea imports increased only 43 percent. This paper also points out that the extremely large tea imports of 1918 had no relation to consumption, but were sent here on consignment or to be held in our warehouses "to meet a growing export demand due to the closing of European sources of supply." And we read further:

"As for the suggestion that tea and coffee may eventually be legislated from off our diet list, it is too frivolous to be given serious thought by intelligent molders of public opinion. Tea, like coffee, needs no apology, although it has a story to tell, and the tea men should see to it that it be told without bombast and with a nice regard for common sense and accuracy. Undoubtedly the American people would drink more tea if they were told more about its dietetic value, how to know good tea when they see it, and how to make it correctly and really enjoy it."

Nine-Hour Day For Servants At Home

Housekeeping is a business—an industrial enterprise, like running a cotton-mill. The failure to realise this is standing in the way of a good deal of domestic happiness, thinks Earl E. Whitehorne, who writes on the subject in Electrical Merchandising (New York, February). Mr. Whitehorne's article is in advocacy of a "nine-hour domestic day," as a method of solving the servant question and enabling domestic service to compete with factory work. We must put house-work on a business basis, he believes, both in this and in other respects. The introduction of more machinery into the kitchen is another thing that he strongly advocates. What stands in its way is the idea that business industrial methods and standards have no place in a private house. He writes:

"There is just one thing that stands between most of our homes and the adoption of these sensible, appealing, modern efficiencies, and that is an old mental habit that we all possess, the habit of thinking of housekeeping as a home affair and not a business. We consider this new plan of utilising this machinery to get our work done and to make house-work compete for labor with the factory, and we see the advantage it offers.

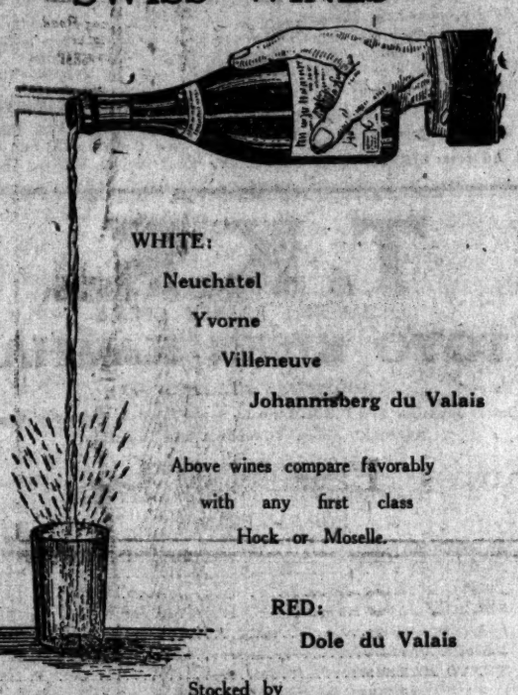
"Then comes the question of cost. Say a complete equipment for my home—sweeper, dish-washer, clothes-washer, ironer, electric cooker, kitchen-motor, grill, and fan—will cost $500. I say: 'My! that's a lot of money. I can't afford that much expense!' But it is not expense, it is investment. This stuff is just a substitute for another servant, and as such you pay it wages. You pay it wages for a term of months, that's all, and after that it works for you without wages for ten years or twenty years—as long as it lasts. And every month from the first day it starts to do the hard work in your house, it saves you money, effort, worry, illness, and cold dollars in economies that make this practical investment profitable business for any household and a help to their finances.

"Look at it this way: If you have no maid, you want one and are ready to pay her wages—$30, $40, $50—what you must. Well, buy this electrical equipment and pay for it with these same wages out of this regular appropriation. It will do more work than any maid. If you have one housemaid but would like another, just apply her wages to the equipping of your household plant to do its business in the modern way.

"If it is a matter of dollars that pinches, do it this way. But if you can afford to put $500 in a good investment, or $400, or whatever it is just look it squarely in the face that way. Take up each item, each machine. Consider—does it pay? Will the saving in laundress hire and wear and tear on clothes pay for an ironer or a washing-machine? If so, buy it. Will the adoption of a nine-hour housework day enable you to get domestic labor of a class that will appreciate the advantage of system, machinery, and hours of freedom? If it looks probable, by all means try it.

"If you don't do this, what will you do? With this equipment, you are no longer in trouble if you find yourself without help in the home. The housekeeper is no longer submerged beneath the burden of drudgery. If there is a better way to solve the problem, by all means try it first. But something we must all do to modernise the operation of the home, if we are to lure the housemaids back again out of the factories after their late experience with clean-cut work for regular hours and machinery to do the hard labor."

SWISS WINES



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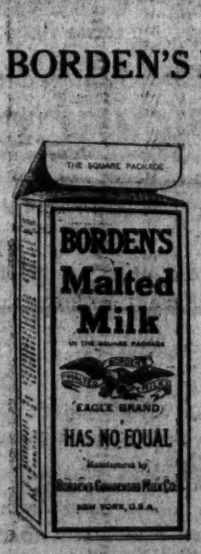

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GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Vessels Loading

For River Ports

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Str. Kiangwah, Captain W. Phillip, will leave on **Thursday** night. For Freight or Passage apply to **C.M.S.N. Co.**

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s Str. **Kaiwo**, tons 2,664, Captain Gibb will leave on **Thursday, May 15** at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.**, General Managers. Passengers Tel. No. 240. Freight Tel. No. 250.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co.'s Str. **Yohyang Maru**, Captain Y. Ikedad, will be despatched from N.K.K. Pootung Wharf on **Friday, May 16**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage, apply to **THE NISSHIN KISEN KAISHA**, No. 5 The Bund.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Ngankin**, Captain H. A. Wavell, will leave from the French Bund on **Friday, May 16**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77. Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s Str. **Tuckwo**, tons 3,770, Captain Campbell, will eave on **Friday, May 16**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.**, General Managers. Passengers Tel. No. 240. Freight Tel. No. 250.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co.'s Steamer **Siangyang Maru**, Captain J. A. Scott, will be despatched from N.Y.K. Mail Wharf on **Saturday, May 17**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to **THE NISSHIN KISEN KAISHA**, No. 5 The Bund.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Wuchang**, Captain Pickard, will leave on **Saturday, May 17**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents. Tel. No. 77.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co.'s Steamer **Tachang Maru**, Captain Y. Taniguchi, will be despatched from N.K.K. Pootung Wahrf on **Monday, May 19**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to **THE NISSHIN KISEN KAISHA**, No. 5 The Bund.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s Chartered Steamer **Hwahlee**, tons 1,151, will leave on **Monday, May 19**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.**, General Managers. Passengers Tel. No. 240. Freight Tel. No. 250.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s Str. **Loongwo**, tons 3,925, Captain Findelson, will leave on **Tuesdy, May 20**, about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.**, General Managers. Passengers Tel. No. 240. Freight Tel. No. 250.

For Southern Ports

AMOY, HONGKONG & CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Suiyang**, Captain J. Gibbs, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on **Thursday, May 15**, at 11 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

NINGPO.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Hsin Peking, Captain A. Stott R. N. R. will leave from the French Bund on Friday, May 16, at 5:30 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

KEELUNG (Formosa).—The Str. **Shinno Maru**, Captain S. Nishijima, will be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtszepoo Wharf on **Friday, May 16**, at 2 p.m. For Freight please apply to **THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA**, No. 4, The Bund Tel. No. Central 4234 and 4235.

AMOY & SWATOW.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Tientsin**, Captain R. Ritchie, will leave on **Friday, May 16**, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents. Tel. No. 77.

HONGKONG & CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Yingchow**, Captain E. B. Simons, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on **Sunday, May 18**, at daylight. For Freight or Passage apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents. Freight. Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HONGKONG.—The Str. Canada Maru, Captain T. Bando, will be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtsepoo Wharf on **Thursday, May 29**, at ——— The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the Custom jetty at ——— on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to **THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA**, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. Central No. 4234 & 4235.

For Northern Ports

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Shengking**, Captain E. Tusbben, will leave from the French Bund on **Thursday, May 15**, at 10 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

TIENTSIN, DAIREN & TSINGTAO.—The Steamer **Kohoku Maru**, Captain M. Tsubati, will be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtszepoo wharf on **Thursday, May 15**, at 12 a.m. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the jetty in front of the Nisshin Kisen Kaisha at 11 a.m. For Freight and Passage, please apply to **THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA**, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 & 4047.

TIENTSIN DIRECT.—The Kailan Mining Administration S.S. **Kwangping**, will despatch on **Friday, May 16**. For Freight or Passage apply to Agent, 1 Jinkee Road, Tel. Central 1115.

TSINGTAO.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Kwangse**, Captain J. D. Milne, will leave on **Saturday, May 17**, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents. Tel. No. 77.

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Fengtien**, Captain McIntosh, will leave from the French Bund on **Saturday, May 17**, at 10 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

ANTUNG.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Wenchow**, Captain A. V. Harrison, will leave on **Sunday, May 18**, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents. Tel. No. 77.

For Foreign Ports

TACOMA & SEATTLE CALLING at VICTORIA B. C. via NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, SHIMIDZU & YOKOHAMA.—The Osaka Shosen Kaisha's Steamer **Africa Maru**, Captain H. Yamamoto, will be despatched on **Tuesday, May 27**. Through Bills of Lading are granted for American ports and overland points connecting with the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Co., at Seattle and Tacoma. Consular Invoices must accompany overland shipment. The steam-alunch conveying passengers on board will leave the Custom's Jetty at ——— on the same day. For Freight or Passage, please apply to **THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA**, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 & 4235.

LONDON and ANTWERP.—The Steamer **Amur Maru**, Captain I. Hamada, will be despatched from the Co.'s No. 9 Buoy on **Thursday, March 27**. For Freight, please apply to **THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA**, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 & 4047.

MARSEILLES via GENOA.—The Steamer **Indo Maru**, Captain T. Yendoh, will be despatched from the Co.'s No. 9 Buoy on **Saturday June 7**. For Freight, please apply to **THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA**, No. 4 The Bund. Tel. Central No. 4234 & 4235.

LONDON via MARSEILLES.—The Steamer **Andes Maru**, Captain K. Goko, will be despatched from the Co.'s No. 9 Buoy on **Tuesday, June 10**. For Freight please apply to **THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA**, No. 4, The Bund Tel. Central No. 4234 & 4235.

TACOMA & SEATTLE CALLING at VICTORIA B. C. via NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, SHIMIDZU & YOKOHAMA.—The Osaka Shosen Kaisha's Steamer **Arabia Maru**, Captain T. Saito, will be despatched on **Sunday, July 20**. Through Bills of Lading are granted for American ports and overland points connecting with the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Co., at Seattle and Tacoma. Consular Invoices must accompany overland shipment. The steam-alunch conveying passengers on board will leave the Custom's Jetty at ——— on the same day. For Freight or Passage, please apply to **THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA**, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 & 4235.

Shipping Items

The I.-C. s.s. Tuckwo left Hankow for Shanghai on Monday.

The C.N. s.s. Ngankin left Hankow for Shanghai on Monday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Yohyang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Monday.

The C.N. s.s. Tean left Hongkong for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The C.N. s.s. Wuchang left Hankow for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The C.M. s.s. Hwahta left Hankow for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Siangyang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The I.-C. s.s. Hwahlee (chartered) left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.M. s.s. Kianghsin left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.N. s.s. Tatung left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Tachang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The I.-C. s.s. Loongwo will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The C.N. s.s. Luenyi will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The N.K.K. s.s. Nanyang Maru will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The C.N. s.s. Sunning will leave Hongkong for Shanghai today.

The H.O. s.s. Tehhsing will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The C.P.O.S. s.s. Empress of Asia left Yokohama for Shanghai on Tuesday and is due at Woosung tomorrow night. The Asia sails for Hongkong and Manila on Saturday.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangtoo will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.N. s.s. Woosung will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The N.K.K. s.s. Tafoo Maru will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The Blue Funnel s.s. Teucer, from Liverpool, left Singapore for Hongkong and Shanghai last Saturday.

The P. and O. s.s. Dilwara, taking mails for Europe, will leave Shanghai for Bombay next Monday.

The Blue Funnel s.s. Lycaon, with parcel posts for the United Kingdom, will sail from Shanghai next Tuesday.

The P.M. s.s. Colombia will sail from Shanghai for San Francisco via Japan ports and Honolulu on May 24.

Launch Services

TODAY

The tender conveying passengers and mails on board the O.S.K. s.s. Kohoku Maru will leave the Canton Road Jetty at 11 a.m.

Saturday, May 17, 1919

The tender Alexandra conveying passengers and mails on board the R.M.S. Empressof Asia will leave the Customs Jetty at 6.30 p.m.

Friday, May 23, 1919.

The tender conveying passengers and mails on board the R.V.F. s.s. Simbirsk will leave the Customs Jetty at 3 p.m.

Sailed from Shanghai

For San Francisco		
Cadaretta	Apr.	13
Tancred	Apr.	16
Satanta	Apr.	17
Astral	Apr.	18
China	Apr.	25
Ecuador	Apr.	27
Tenyo Maru	May	10
For Tacoma		
Arabia Maru	Apr.	15
Manila Maru	Apr.	16
For Seattle		
Suwa Maru	May	9
For Vancouver		
Monteagle	Apr.	11
Bessie Dollar	Apr.	18
Melville Dollar	Apr.	24
Empress of Russia	May	10
For New York Via Panama		
Lowther Castle	Apr.	19
For London, etc.		
Cardiganshire	Apr.	13
Iyo Maru	Apr.	14
City of Bristol	Apr.	15
Laomedon	Apr.	17
Bassano	Apr.	18
Carnarvonshire	Apr.	19
Chifuku Maru	Apr.	24
Somedono Maru	Apr.	26
Nellore	Apr.	25
Atsuta Maru	Apr.	29
Peleus	May	3
Glengyle	May	4
Carmarthenshire	May	10
Shidzuoka Maru	May	12
For Liverpool		
Telamon	Apr.	17
Pakling	May	11
For Marseilles		
Luzon Maru	Apr.	13
Paul Lecat	May	10
For Odessa		
Mylie	Apr.	24
For Bombay		
Dupera	Apr.	10
Toyo Maru 2	Apr.	20
Hejaz	Apr.	26
For Java		
Tjiljwong	May	9
For Saigon		
Balestrand	Apr.	13
For New Castle (Australia)		
Hwahting	Apr.	9

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The steamers Wuchang and Chungking are specially fitted to handle heavy lifts, etc., but have no accommodation for Foreign passengers.

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For WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO and TIENTSIN (and Peking via TIENTSIN).—S.S. Tungchow, Fengtien, Shuntien and Shengking.—Sailing from the French Bund.

Regular sailings every Tuesday and Saturday and every alternate Thursday.

For AMOY, SWATOW, HONGKONG and CANTON.—S.S. Suiyang, Sunning, Sinkiang, Yingchow, Singan and Taifong.—Sailing from the French Bund. Weekly service every Thursday to Amoy and every Sunday to Swatow. Connections at Hongkong with service to Philippines and Australian ports will be advised upon application.

Regular sailings every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday mornings.

For NINGPO.—S.S. Hsin Peking.—Sailing from the French Bund.

Regular sailings every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 4.30 p.m.

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For further particulars regarding Sailings, Passage Rates, etc., see "THE TAIKOO SHIPPING GAZETTE" obtainable from the undersigned, or from The International Sleeping Car and Express Trains Co. (Astor House), or from Messrs. Thomas Cook and Son, Russo-Asiatic Bank Buildings, 15 The Bund.

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S.S. Venezuela	June 21	S.S. Ecuador	June 28
S.S. Ecuador	July 19	S.S. Colombia	July 26

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VESSELS IN HARBOR AND AT WOOSUNG

Date		From	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Feb.	12	— Japan	Yoko Maru	Jap.	M.B.K.
Feb.	15	— Bellingham, Wash.	J. Steedman	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Mar.	13	—	Misaki Maru	Br.	M.B.K.
Mar.	16	—	Mitsuku Mar	Jap.	M.B. Co.
Mar.	20	—	Marie Barnard	Jap.	M.B. Co.
Apr.	6	— Chinwangtao	Shinko Maru	Jap.	K.M.A.
Apr.	8	— Hongkong	Castlefield	Br.	W. & Co.
Apr.	22	— Hongkong	Kwongsang	Br.	J.M. & Co.
Apr.	22	— Ningpo	Kiangteen	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Apr.	26	—	Mongujy		
Apr.	27	— Hongkong	Kwangtee	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
May	1	—	Chienan	Chi.	T. W. C.
May	1	— Japan	Fukuyo Maru	Jap.	
May	1	— Tsingtao	Neuralia	Br.	M. M. & Co.
May	4	— Tsingtao	Shinsei Maru 10	Jap.	S. Yoko
May	7	— Vladivostok	Simbirsk	Rus.	R. V. F.
May	10	— Ningpo	Meinan	Am.	Socony.
May	10	— Japan	Hatsu Maru	Jap.	
May	10	— Japan	Sanryu Maru	Jap.	
May	10	—	Wanli	Chi.	S.P.S.N. Co.
May	10	— New York, etc.	St. Mihiel	Chi.	M. & Co.
May	10	— Cruise	Chientang	Chi.	Customs
May	11	— Hongkong	Suiyang	Br.	B. & S.
May	11	— Japan	Chihaya Maru	Jap.	M.B.K.
May	11	— Canton	Hwahkuei	Chi.	B. & S.
May	11	— Cruise	Liuhsing	Chi.	Customs
May	11	— Hankow	Kiangping	Chi.	Ch. S.Shaw
May	11	—	Shinping	Chi.	
May	12	— Tientsin, ports	Shengking	Br.	B. & S.
May	12	— Japan	Kenkyu Maru	Jap.	S. Shokai
May	12	— Japan	Koukai Maru	Jap.	K.M.A.
May	12	— Japan	Shokiku Maru	Jap.	
May	12	— Japan	Rokkosan Maru	Jap.	M.B.K.
May	12	— River ports	Chungking	Br.	B. & S.
May	12	— River ports	Fengyang Maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
May	12	—	Natica	Br.	
May	12	—	Tientsin	Br.	B. & S.
May	12	— Amoy	Celtic Prince	Br.	D. & Co.
May	12	— Hongkong	Shinon	Chi.	
May	12	— Hongkong	Korsnaes	Am.	S. & Dix.
May	12	— San Francisco	Westvace	Br.	
May	13	—	Kohoku Maru	Jap.	O. S. K.
May	13	— Foochow, etc.	Hwahkun	Br.	P. & O.S.N. Co.
May	13	— Hongkong	Dilwara	Br.	P.&O.S.N. Co.
May	13	— Bombay	Kwangtah	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
May	13	— Hongkong	Toyo Maru	Jap.	S. Shokai
May	13	— Japan	Kamyingfat	Chi.	
May	13	—	Pingching	Chi.	Customs
May	13	— Japan	Shinno Maru	Jap.	O. S. K.
May	13	— Vladivostok	Astrahan	Rus.	R.V.F.
May	13	— Hankow	Javary	Am.	A.A.T. Co.
May	13	— River Ports	Kenkyu Maru 3	Jap.	S. Shokai
May	13	— Cruise	Kiangwah	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
May	13	— Japan	Kutwo	Br.	J.M. & Co.
May	14	— River ports	Chikugo Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
May	14	— Japan	Suwa Marn	Jap.	M.B.K.
May	14	— Japan	Kumano Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
May	14	— Japan	Tungsu	Rus.	S. H. & Co.
May	14	— Vladivostok	Nagasaki M. 2	Jap.	S. Shokai
May	14	— Nanking	Ryusei Maru	Jap.	
May	14	— Japan	Kwangchi	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
May	14	— Wenchow	Sanbashi Maru	Jap.	S.T. Co.
May	14	— Wuhu			

O. S. K.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
(Osaka Mercantile Steamship Co.)
Under Mail Contract with the Imperial Japanese Government
SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI
(Subject to Alteration)

FOR LONDON (Via Hongkong, Singapore, and Antwerp).

	Tons	Capt.	Arrive	Leave
*AMUR MARU	15,000	I. Hamada,	May 27	May 28

FOR LONDON (Via Hongkong, Singapore, Marseilles and Antwerp).

	Tons	Capt.	Arrive	Leave
*ANDES MARU	15,000	K. Goko,	June 5	June 10

FOR MARSEILLES (Via Genoa).

	Tons	Capt.	Arrive	Leave
*INDO MARU	10,000	Y. Yendoh,	May 30	June 7

FOR NORTH AMERICA (Tacoma, Seattle and Vancouver) via Nagasaki, Kobe, and Yokohama.
In connection with the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Ry.

	Tons	Capt.	Arrive	Leave
*AFRICA MARU	20,000	H. Yamamoto,	May 26	May 27
*ARABIA MARU	15,000	T. Saito,	July 19	July 20

FOR HONGKONG

	Tons	Capt.	Arrive	Leave
CANADA MARU	12,000	T. Bando,	May 28	May 29

FOR NORTH CHINA PORTS (Tientsin and Dairen).

	Tons	Capt.	Arrive	Leave
KOHOKU MARU	5,000	M. Tsubaki,	May 13	May 15

FOR SOUTH CHINA PORTS and FORMOSA (Foochow, Keelung and Takao).

	Tons	Capt.	Arrive	Leave
KOHOKU MARU	5,000	M. Tsubaki,	May 26	May 28

*Fully booked for passage.

The Company also runs numerous steamers from Japan to Europe, South America, South Africa, Australia, India, Java, China, Korea, Vladivostok and also between the principal ports in Japan. Through freight booked from Shanghai.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
Union Building, 4 The Bund
Tel. Nos. East 208 and 209 Tel. Nos. Central 4234 and 4235.
Tel. Address: SHOSEN, Shanghai, O.S.K. Yangeszepoo Wharf, Wayside.

T. K. K.

SHANGHAI BRANCH OFFICE
TOYO KISEN KAISHA.
(ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP CO.)
Imperial Japanese and U.S.M. Line to San Francisco from Shanghai, via Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu.

SEMI-TROPICAL ROUTE.
PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO

SHINYO MARU	May 26, 1919
KOREA MARU	June 23, 1919
TENYO MARU	July 24, 1919
SIBERIA MARU	Aug. 2, 1919
SHINYO MARU	Aug. 16, 1919
KOREA MARU	Sept. 13, 1919
TENYO MARU	Oct. 6, 1919

FOR HONGKONG

SHINYO MARU	July 26, 1919
TENYO MARU	Sept. 22, 1919

All steamers of this Company are thoroughly modern and up-to-date. Equipped with Wireless Telegraph, Submarine Signals, Laundry, Children's Nursery, Ladies' Lounge, and all other modern improvements for safety and comfort. String Orchestra, Moving Picture Performance Deck Dances. Service and Cuisine unexcelled.

Lay-Over privileges allowed to all ports of call. Interchangeable with steamers of the PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, and CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES, LD.

Railway transportation betweenNagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama may be had on application to the purser.

T. N. ALEXANDER, Manager,
North China Insurance Co.'s Buildings,
Telephone, No. 3229. Entrance 71 Szechuen Road.

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

THE AMERICAN STEAMERS
"NANKING" (15,000 TONS) AND **"CHINA"** (10,300 TONS)
WILL SAIL FROM SHANGHAI FOR
SAN FRANCISCO
VIA NAGASAKI, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU

*S.S. "NANKING"	JUNE	17th
S.S. "CHINA"	JULY	5th

*S.S. "NANKING" does not call at NAGASAKI nor HONOLULU.

FOR HONGKONG DIRECT

S.S. "NANKING"	JUNE	3rd
S.S. "CHINA"	JUNE	21st

For further information regarding passenger fares, sailings, freight rates, etc., apply to

F. C. CHARMAN.
Acting Agent.
CORNER SZECHUEN & KIUKIANG ROADS
PHONE CENTRAL 4773

JAMES MAGILL & Co.

Cargo delivered at any Address in Shanghai.
Furniture and Curios Packed for Shipment by Expert Packers
SHIPPING AND FORWARDING AGENTS.
Telephone 1848 83, Szechuen Road

SHIPPING

N.Y.K.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

(Japan Mail Steamship Co.)

Under Mail Contract with the Imperial Japanese Government

SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI

(Subject to Alteration)

EUROPEAN LINE

For Hongkong, Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez, Portsaid, and England:

	Tons		
KAGA MARU	12,500	Capt. N. Segawa,	May 26
YOKOHAMA MARU	12,500	Capt. K. Okamoto,	June 9

AMERICAN LINE

Via Pacific, calling at Hongkong, Manila, Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria, B. C., and Seattle, Washington.

FUSHIMA MARU	21,000	Capt. T. Irisawa,	June 27
KATORI MARU	19,000	Capt. S. Koma,	July 23

SHANGHAI-YOKOHAMA LINE (Via Nagasaki, Moji and Kobe.)

KASUGA MARU	7,000	Capt. K. Iisuno,	May 23
YAMASHIRO MARU ..	7,000	Capt. Y. Nakajima,	May 30

MOJI, KOBE AND OSAKA LINE

KUMANO MARU	9,500	Capt. S. Saito,	May 17
TAKESHIMA MARU ..	4,500	Capt. R. Arakida,	May 21
YAWATA MARU	7000	Capt. H. Nojiri,	May 24
OMI MARU	7,000	Capt. H. Kawai,	May 28

KOBE TO SEATTLE

KASHIMA MARU	19,000	Capt. M. Machida,	June 8

FOR JAPAN

TAMBA MARU	12,500	Capt. T. Sekine,	May 17

FOR HONGKONG

KATORI MARU	19,000	Capt. I. Noma,	June 29

FOR MANILA AND HONGKONG

FUSHIMI MARU	21,000	Capt. T. Irisawa,	Jun. 3

AUSTRALIAN LINE

Regular Four-Weekly Service between Japan ports and Australia (calling at Hongkong and Manila).

AKI MARU	12,500	Capt. F. C. Cope,	May 21
TANGO MARU	14,000	Capt. M. Nishimura,	June 25
NIKKO MARU	10,000	Capt. G. Yamazaki,	July 23

CALCUTTA LINE

Regular Fortnightly Service between Yokohama and Calcutta (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage).

BOMBAY LINE

Regular Fortnightly Service between Kobe and Bombay (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage).

The Company also runs numerous steamers from Japan to China and Korean ports and Vladivostok, and also between the principal ports in Japan.

For freight, passage and further information apply to

T. IBUKIYAMA, Manager, Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Tel. Address: Yusen, Shanghai.

CHINESE GOVERNEMENT RAILWAYS

TIENTSIN-PUKOW LINE

TIME TABLE

(Published by order of the Administration)

March 15th, 1919, and until further notice

Mail 101.	Mail 3.		Miles	Peking-Mukden Line			Mail 4.	
20.35	8.35		0	dep.	Peking	arr.	19.50	
23.45	11.12			arr.	Tientsin-Central	dep.	17.00	
23.50	11.17		84	dep.	Tientsin-Central	arr.	16.53	
24.00	11.25			arr.	Tientsin-East	dep.	16.45	
19.35			524	arr.	Mukden	dep.		

Local 5.	Mail 3.	Exp. 1.		Tientsin-Pukow Line			Exp. 2.	Mail 4.	Local 6.
6.45	9.45	11.30	0	dep.	Tientsin-East	arr.	17.05	15.45	20.15
6.55	9.55	11.40		arr.	Tientsin-Central	dep.	16.55	15.35	20.05
7.25	10.15	11.55	2,71	dep.	Tientsin-Central	arr.	16.31	15.20	19.45
13.02	15.00	15.30	78	dep.	Tsangchow	dep.	12.06	11.28	13.28
16.40	19.20	19.08	148	dep.	Techow	dep.	10.39	8.47	11.56
19.57	22.12	20.21	—	arr.	Tsinanfu	dep.	8.06	6.00	8.30
7.			220						8.
6.00	22.25	20.31	—	dep.	Tsinanfu	arr.	7.56	5.40	19.02
9.27	1.00	22.31	266	dep.	Tsinanfu	dep.	6.01	3.25	16.24
12.27	3.43	0.38	318	arr.	Yenchowfu	dep.	3.49	0 40	13.00
12.47	4.02	0.48		dep.	Yenchowfu	arr.	3.39	0.02	12 48
16.30	6.55	3.16	377	dep.	Linchang	dep.	1.20	21.24	9.26
19.02	8.45	4.50	—	arr.	Hsuchowfu	dep.	23.56	19.20	6.30
9.			420						10.
5.40	9.00	4 57	—	dep.	Hsuchowfu	arr.	23.29	19.00	20.50
11.26	13.02	8.33	523	arr.	Pengpu	dep.	19.53	14.55	15.20
11.51	13.20	8.40		dep.	Pengpu	arr.	19.46	14.35	14.09
18.27	17.34	11.52	600	dep.	Chuchow	dep.	16.48	10.50	8.17
20.08	18.55	13.00	631	arr.	Pukow	dep.	15.30	9.20	6.40

N. Exp.	Exp.			Shanghai-Nanking Line			Exp.	N. Exp.
23.00	14.20	0		dep.	Nanking-Ferry	arr.	14.15	6.50
7.00	21.00	193		arr.	Shanghai-North	dep.	7.55	23.00

Yenchowfu-Tsinlingchow Branch Line						Linchang-Taochiang Branch Line						
13.10	4.10	d. Yenchowfu	12.08	23.53	21.38	16.40	9.30	d. Linchang	6.29	15.50	21.00	
14.03	5.05	a. Tsinlingchow	11.15	23.00	22.40	17.50	10.40	a. Taochiang	5.15	14.40	19.50	

The station for the foreign concessions in Tientsin is "TIENTSIN-EAST."

The T. P. L. Express Trains are provided with 1st and 2nd class Sleeping, Dining accommodations and 3rd class cars only for 2nd class Through Passengers and servants accompanying 1st and 2nd class passengers.

Passengers travelling on the T. P. L. Express Trains must hold Express Extra Tickets in addition to passenger tickets. Application for Sleeping Accommodation should be made at the earliest possible moment to the Traffic Manager at Tientsin, or to the Traffic Inspectors at Tientsin, Tsinanfu, Hsuchowfu or Pukow.

By Order

THE TRAFFIC MANAGER.

Tientsin, March, 1919.

Large Display Advertisements

intended for the Sunday issue of The China Press should be sent in before **5 p.m. on Friday**

No Kiddies, No Flat, New Detroit Plan

Apartment House To Be Closed To Tenants Who Have No Children

Detroit, April 5.—Detroit is to have a $600,000 apartment house in which no childless family will be able to obtain quarters.

It will be located at Grand River and Sixth Avenue, under control of the State organization for the Methodist Missionary Centenary.

This announcement was made today by Dr. John G. Benson, executive secretary of the Detroit area, who said plans include a completely equipped playgrounds on the roof. It is the first project started in the centenary's $505,000,000 campaign for world reconstruction.

"An apartment house in the heart of a crowded city is not the best place in the world to rear children," said Dr Benson. "Any one will admit that, but there are thousands of families whose circumstances force them to live in such places.

"The apartment house owner refuses to permit such families to occupy his building if they have children. Possibly they have some arguments on their side, but I do know the children should be cared for and that is what we are going to do for just as many of them as we can. No family without children will be permitted in it. A premium is to be placed upon children."

Berlin Gets Supply Of American Food

Flour Described As 'Extra Fine Kaiser Quality'—Bacon Also To Be Issued

Berlin, April 4.—The afternoon newspapers today announce in large type the arrival in Berlin of the first 2,000 hundred weight of American flour, which they describe as "extra fine Kaiser quality."

It will be sold at two marks, fifty pfennigs a pound. At that rate, it is feared, many poor people will be unable to purchase rations, which thus will find their way into the homes of the well-to-do classes.

American bacon, it is also announced, will be substituted in the next few weeks for the regular meat rations, at five marks a pound, which is also prohibitive to the poorer classes.

The New York Times correspondent, however, was authoritatively assured today that some way would immediately be devised to make the American provisions accessible to the poorest. Meanwhile, it would seem, the proletarians help themselves. According to a Hamburg despatch to the Berliner Tagblatt, forty longshoremen have been arrested there for stealing supplies.

THE CHINA PRESS MAIL SCHEDULE

THURSDAY, MAY 15, 1919

Date and Destination	Per	Chi.	Br.	USA	Rus.	Jap.	Reg.
Today.							
Amoy and Hongkong	Suiyang	..	10.00	..	..	..	..
Amoy, Hongkong & Canton	do	10.00	..	..	..	..	9.30
River Ports	Train & Str.	22.00	..	..	..	..	22.00
Weihaiwei and Chefoo	Shengking	9.00	..	..	..	..	9.30
Weihaiwei, Chefoo & Tientsin	Shengking	..	9.00	..	..	..	..
Australia, via Hongkong	Suiyang	..	10.00	..	..	..	..
Vladivostok and Siberia	Via P. & H.	17.00	..	..	..	..	17.00
Amoy and Swatow	Tientsin	22.00	17.00	..	..	..	22.00
Vostock and Siberia via Pukow and Harbin (Daily except Sunday)	Train	..	..	..	17.00	..	17.00
Ningpo	Taishun	..	15.00	..	..	..	..
Tientsin	Train	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Hankow	Train	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Vladivostok	do	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Tomorrow.							
Japan Ports	Chikugo Maru	10.30	..	..	..	..	10.00
Japan Ports	Chikugo Maru	..	10.30	..	..	..	..
River Ports	Train & Str.	22.00	..	..	..	..	22.00
Manila direct	E. of Asia	17.00	..	..	..	..	16.30
Japan & America, via N'saki	Chikugo Maru	..	..	..	..	c11.00	10.30
Vladivostok and Siberia	Via P. & H.	17.00	..	..	..	..	17.00
N'saki, Kobe, Y'hama, Canada, H'lulu, U.S.A. and Europe.	Chikugo Maru	..	..	10.00	..	..	9.00
Saturday, May 17.							
Weihaiwei and Chefoo	Fengtien	9.00	..	..	..	..	9.30
Weihaiwei, Chefoo & Tientsin	Fengtien	..	9.00	..	..	..	..
Hongkong and Canton	Yingchow	22.00	..	..	..	..	22.00
Hongkong	Yingchow	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Japan Ports	Kumano M.	..	11.30	..	..	..	..
Japan & America, via Moji	Kumano M.	..	..	..	..	b12.00	11.30
River Ports	Train & Str.	22.00	..	..	..	..	22.00
Weihaiwei and Chefoo	Kingsing	13.00	..	..	..	..	11.30
Manila and Hongkong	E. of Asia	..	17.30	..	..	..	..
Sunday, May 18.							
Japan Ports	Tamba Maru	10.00	..	..	..	..	9.30
Monday, May 19.							
Hongkong, S. Ports, Straits, Ceylon, India & Europe via Suez	Dilwara	..	a10.00	..	..	..	9.30
H'kong, S. Ports, A'tralia, Straits, Ceylon, India and Europe	do	10.00	..	..	..	..	9.30
Tuesday, May 20.							
United Kingdom, via Suez	*Lycaon	..	14.00	..	..	..	..
Friday, May 23.							
Japan, Canada, USA & Europe via U.S.A.	Colombia	..	17.00	..	..	..	17.00

*Parcel only

A Parcels 9:30 a.m.

C Letters and boxes with declared value 10:30 a.m.; parcel post and money orders 10 a.m.

D Letters and boxes with declared value 11:30 a.m.; parcel post and money orders 11 a.m.

E Registered articles 5 p.m. on previous day.

The Chinese Post Office will close two mails daily for Tsinan, Tientsin, Peiking, etc.

a.—at 21 for S.N.R. 23 o'clock train

b.—at 7 for S.N.R. 7:55 o'clock train

Mails closed by 7:55 train should reach Tientsin only 46 minutes later than those closed for the previous night's train.

MEN OF WAR IN PORT

Section	Date	From	Name	Flag and Rating
WTW	—		Snipe	Br. gun-boat
WTW	—		Nightingale	Br. gun-boat
P & O B I	Oct. 18		Sel. Cabote	It. gun-boat
S P.	Dec. 31		Quiros	Am. gun-boat
I C	Feb. 11		Wilmington	Am. gun-boat
B V I I	May 7		Suma	Jap. gun-boat
M M B	Apr. 30		D de Lagree	Fr. gun-boat
B N B	May 12		Bee	Br. gun-boat

Future Sailings

FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag Agents
May	16 —	Vancouver	Melville Dollar	Br. R. D. & Co.
May	15 —	San Francisco	Archer	Am. P.M.S.S. Co.
May	15 —	Tacoma	Grayson	Am. B.A.T. Co.
May	24 —	Vancouver	Methven	Br. C.P.O.S.
May	24 —	San Francisco	Colombia	Am. P.M.S.S. Co.
May	26 —	San Francisco	Shinyo Maru	Jap. T. K. K.
May	27 —	Tacoma, etc.	Africa Maru	Jap. O.S.K.
May	27 —	New York	Celtic Prince	Br. S.T. & Co.
June	1 —	Vancouver	Harold Dollar	Br. R. D. & Co.
June	14 —	Vancouver	E. of Asia	Br. C.P.O.S.
June	15 —	San Francisco	West Vaca	Am. P.M.S.S. Co.
June	21 —	San Francisco	Venezuela	Am. P.M.S.N. Co
June	27 —	Seattle	Fushimi Maru	Jap. N. Y. K.
June	27 —	Vancouver	E. of Japan	Br. C.P.O.S.
July	12 —	Vancouver	E. of Russia	Br. C.P.O.S.
July	19 —	San Francisco	Ecuador	Am. P.M.S.S. Co.
July	25 —	Vancouver	Montcalm	Br. C.P.O.S.
Aug.	9 —	Vancouver	E. of Asia	Br. C.P.O.S.

FOR JAPAN PORTS

May	16 —	N'saki, Kobe, Y'hama	Chikugo Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
May	16 —	Kobe	Tamba Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
May	17 —	Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Kumano Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
May	21 —	Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Takeshima Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
May	23 —	N'saki, Kobe & Y'hama	Kasuga Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
May	24 —	Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Yawata Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
May	28 —	Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Omi Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
May	30 —	N'saki, Kobe, Y'hama	Yamashiro Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
May	— —	Kobe & Yokohama	Nera	Fr.	M.M. Cie
June	— —	Kobe & Yokohama	Sphinx	Fr.	M.M. Cie

FOR EUROPE INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

May	— —	Marseilles	Nera	Fr.	M.M. Cie
May	— —	London	C. of Colombo	Br.	J.M. & Co.
May	19 —	Bombay	Dilwara	Br.	P.&O.S.N. Co.
May	20 —	London, etc.	Lycaon	Br.	B. & S.
May	22 —	London	Neuralia	Br.	P.&O.S.N. Co.
May	26 —	London	Kaga Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
May	29 —	London, etc.	Amur Maru	Jap.	O. S. K.
May	29 —	London, etc.	Mentor	Br.	B. & S.
May	30 —	London	Glenamoy	Br.	G. L. E. A.
June	5 —	Liverpool	Stentor	Br.	B. & S.
June	7 —	Marseilles & Genoa	Indo Maru	Jap.	O. S. K.
June	9 —	London	Yokohama Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
June	10 —	London, etc.	Andes Maru	Jap.	O. S. K.
June	12 —	London	Rheaus	Br.	B. & S.
June	13 —	Liverpool	Teucer	Br.	B. & S.
June	26 —	London	Talthybius	Br.	B. & S.
June	— —	London	Altai Maru	Jap.	O. S. K.
June	— —	Marseilles	Sphinx	Fr.	M.M. Cie
July	3 —	Liverpool	Ningchow	Br.	B. & S.
July	10 —	London	Idomeneus	Br.	B. & S.
July	23 —	Settle	Katori Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.

FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

May	15	5.30 Ningpo	Taishun	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
May	15	11.00*Amoy, H'kong, C'ton	Suiyang	Br.	B. & S.
May	16	D.L. Amoy & Swatow	Tientsin	Br.	B. & S.
May	16	— Manila & Hongkong	E. of Asia	Br.	C.P.O.S.
May	16	5.30 Ningpo	Hsin Peking	Br.	B. & S.
May	16	4.30 Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	Chi.	N.S.S. Co.
May	18	D.L. Hongkong & Canton	Yingchow	Br.	B. & S.
May	31	— Hongkong & Manila	Venezuela	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co.

FOR NORTHERN PORTS

May	15	10.00* Wei, Chefoo, T'tsin	Shengking	Br.	B. & S.
May	15	noon T'tsin, Dairen, T'tao	Kohoku Maru	Jap.	O. S. K.
May	16	— Tsingtao	Fumi Maru	Jap.	S.M.B.
May	16	— Tientsin	Kwangping	Chi.	K.M.A.
May	16	— Vladivostok	Tungus	Rus.	S.H. & Co.
May	18	D.L. Antung	Wenchow	Br.	B. & S.
May	17	10.00* Wei, Chefoo, T'tsin	Fengtien	Br.	B. & S.
May	17	D.L. Tsingtao	Kwangse	Br.	B. & S.
May	23	3.00 Vladivostok	Simbirsk	Rus.	R. V. F.

FOR RIVER PORTS

May	15	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Kutwo	Br.	J. M. & Co.
May	15	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Klangwah	Chi.	C.M.S.N Co.
May	16	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Tsckwo	Br.	J. M. & Co.
May	16	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Nganking	Br.	B. & S.
May	16	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Yohyang Maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
May	17	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Siangyang Maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
May	17	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Wuchang	Br.	B. & S.
May	17	D.L. Wuhu/Swatow	Chihli	Br.	B. & S.
May	19	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Hwahiee	Chi.	J.M. & Co.
May	19	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Taehang Maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
May	19	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Loongwo	Br.	J. M. & Co.
May	20	M.N. Hankow, etc.			

*A.M. N.M.—MIDNIGHT. D.L.—DAYLIGHT.

Arrivals

Arrived	From	Ship's Name	Flag Agents
May 14 —	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	Br. B. & S.
May 14 —	Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	Chi. N.S.S. Co.
May 14 —	River ports	Kutwo	Br. J. M. & Co.
May 14 —	Japan	Chikugo Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
May 14 —	Japan	Suwa Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
May 14 —	Japan	Kumano Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
May 14 —	Vladivostok	Tungus	Rus. S. H. & Co.
May 14 —	Nanking	Nagasaki M. 2	Jan. S. Shokai
May 14 —	Wenchow	Kwangchi	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
May 14 —	Wuhu	Sanbashi Maru 8	Jap. S. T. Co.

Departures

Date	For	Ship's Name	Flag Agents
May 14 —	River ports	Sulwo	Chi. J.M. & Co.
May 14 —	River ports	Suiyang Maru	Jap. N.K.K.
May 14 —	River ports	Poyang	Br. B. & S.
May 14 —	River ports	Changon	Br. H.O.S.S. Co.
May 14 —	Japan	Omi Maru	Jap. N. Y. K.
May 14 —	S'tow, H'kong, Canton	Hopeang	Br. J. M. & Co.
May 14 —	Japan	Stentor	Br. B. & S.
May 14 —		Koun Maru	Chi. M. B. K.
May 14 —	Japan	Hwahjen	Chi. N. Y. K.
May 14 —	Tientsin, ports	Koonshing	Br. J.M. & Co.
May 14 —	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	Br. B. & S.
May 14 —	Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	Chi. N.S.S. Co.

SHANGHAI-HANGCHOW-NINGPO RAILWAY ABRIDGED TIME TABLE

SHANGHAI LOCAL TIME IS ONE HOUR AHEAD OF RAILWAY TIME

SHANGHAI NORTH TO ZAHKOU—"DOWN" MAIN LINE. ZAHKOU TO SHANGHAI NORTH—"UP"

STATIONS	Local	Fast R	Slow	Goods & Goods	Local	Ex. press R	Local	Local
Shanghai North dep.	....	7.35	9.00	10.00	....	14.50	15.50	....
Jiashih dep.	....	7.51	9.16	10.23	....	15.06	16.06	....
Sicawei dep.	....	7.58	9.23	10.33	....	15.13	16.13	....
Lunghua Junction dep.	....	8.15	9.40	10.53	....	15.30	16.29	....
Shanghai South dep.	....	*7.45*	*9.10*	*10.20*	*13.35*	*15.00*	*16.00*	*17.53*
Lunghua Junction dep.	....	*8.15*	*9.40*	*10.53*	*13.52*	*15.30*	*16.29*	*18.13*
Sunting dep.	....	8.59	10.48	12.02	....	16 07	17.42	....
Kashi dep.	....	9.51	11.52	13.22	....	16.53	18 49	....
Kaking dep.	7.40	10.25	12.30	14.35	....	17.22	19.20	....
Yahsh dep.	8.48	11.06	13.15	15.50	....	17.58	....	....
Gaogan dep.	9.45	11.41	14.00	16.50	....	18 [illegible]	....	....
Hangchow dep.	11.10	12.50	15.25	18.30	....	19.19	....	....
Zahkou arr.	11.55	13.10	15.50	19.00	....	19.35	....	....

STATIONS	Local	Local	Fast R	Slow	Local	Coolie and Goods	Ex. press R	Local
Zahkou dep.	....	....	6.30	7.55	....	9.20	14.10	15.30
Hangchow dep.	....	....	7.00	8.30	....	10.00	14.35	16.05
Changan dep.	....	....	8.04	9.49	....	11.40	15.20	17.36
Yahsh dep.	....	....	8.41	10.31	....	12.39	15.51	18.40
Kaking dep.	....	7.15	8.28	11.22	....	14.10	16.30	19.30
Kashi dep.	....	7.48	9.53	11.55	....	14.48	16.52	....
Sunting dep.	....	9.05	10.47	12.59	....	16.08	17.40	....
Lunghua Junction dep.	*8.10*	*10.39*	*11.35*	*14.05*	*15.32*	*17.12*	*18.30*	....
Shanghai South arr.	*8.35*	*10.58*	*11.55*	*14.25*	*15.50*	*17.40*	*18.40*	....
Lunghua Junction dep.	....	10.39	11.35	14.05	....	17.12	18.30	....
Sicawei dep.	....	10.59	11.44	14.14	....	17.28	18.29	....
Jiashih dep.	....	10.46	11.41	14.21	....	17.37	18.36	....
Shanghai North arr.	....	11.00	12.05	14.35	....	17.55	18.50	....

KONZENCHIAO TO ZAHKOU KIANGSHOO BRANCH LINE. ZAHKOU TO KONZENCHIAO

Konzenchiao....	dep.	6.50	8.25	11.25	14.00	15.55	18.35	Zahkou.....	dep.	—	10.10	12.25	....	17.20	....
Kenshangmun..	dep.	7.10	8.50	11.40	14.15	16.15	18.50	Hangchow.....	dep.	7.30	10.40	12.45	14.55	17.50	19.15
Hangchow.....	dep.	7.20	9.15	11.52	14.24	16.30	19.00	Kenshangmun..	dep.	7.42	10.57	12.57	15.12	18.07	19.27
Zahkou.....	arr.	—	9.40	12.10	....	16.55	....	Konzenchiao....	arr.	7.55	11.10	13.10	15.25	18.20	19.40

R. Restaurant Car.

BENJAMIN AND POTTS SHARE LIST

Yesterday's Prices

STOCK	Closing Quotations
Banks	
H. K. and S. B.	$620 B.
Chartered	£86 CNI
Russo-Asiatic	Tls. 280
Marine Insurances	
Canton	$500 B.
North China	Tls. 220 B.
Union of Canton	HK $1120
Yangtsze	$232½ B.
Far Eastern Ins. Co., Ltd.	Tls. 24
Fire Insurances	
China Fire	$160
Hongkong Fire	$330
Shipping	
Indo-China Def.	$160
Indo-China Pref.	
"Shell"	170/- B.
Shanghai Tug (o)	Tls. 32½
Shanghai Tug (f)	Tls. 40
Mining	
Kaiping	Tls. 10½ B.
Oriental Cons	21/-
Taub	$21 B.
Docks	
Hongkong Dock	$155 B.
Shanghai Dock	Tls. 128 S.
New Eng. Works	Tls. 23½
Wharves	
Shanghai Wharf	Tls. 85½ B.
Hongkong Wharf	$97 x R B.
Lands and Hotels	
Anglo-French Land	Tls. 75 B.
China Land	Tls. 80
Shanghai Land	Tls. 69 S.
Weihaiwei Land	Tls. 2
Shanghai Hotels Ltd.	Tls. 16½ B.
China Realty (ord.)	Tls. 68
China Realty (pref.)	Tls. 50
Cotton Mills	
E-wo	Tls. 240
E-wo Pref	Tls. 97
Laou-kung-mow	Tls. 165 B.
Oriental	Tls. 90
Shanghai Cotton	Tls. 176
Kungyik	Tls. 29 B.
Yangtszepoo	Tls. 101 B.
Yangtszepoo Pref.	Tls. 90
Industrials	
Butler Tiles	Tls. 25
China Sugar	$150 B.
Green Island	$7.70 B.
Langkats	Tls. 19 CNI S
Major Bros	Tls. 5
Shanghai Sumatra	Tls. 115
Stores	
Hall and Holtz	$12½ B.
Lieweliyn	$30
Lane, Crawford	$95
Moutrie	$52
Watson	$6½
Weeks	$12 B.
Rubbers (Local)	
Alma	Tls. 8½ S.
Amherst	Tls. 0.50
Anglo-Java	Tls. 7½ B.
Anglo-Dutch	Tls. 3½
Ayer Tawah	Tls. 20 B.
Batu Anam 1918	Tls. 0.80 B.
Bukit Toh Alang	Tls. 2½
Bute	Tls. 0.85
Chemor United	Tls. 1
Chempedak	Tls. 7½
Cheng	Tls. 2.10
Consolidated	Tls. 2.60
Dominion	Tls. 6
Gula Kalumpong	Tls. 5½ B.
Java Consolidated	Tls. 13.90
Kamunting	Tls. 5½
Kapala	Tls. 0.30 B.
Kapayang	Tls. 10
Karan	Tls. 8½
Kota Bahroe	Tls. 5½
Kroewoek Java	Tls. 11½ B.
Padang	Tls. 10
Pengkalan Durian	Tls. 4½ B.
Permata	Tls. 2½
Repah	Tls. 0.80 B.
Samagaga	Tls. 0.72½ B.
Sedkee	Tls. 1
Semambu	Tls. 0.92½
Senawang	Tls. 8½
Shanghai Klebang	Tls. 0.80
Shanghai Malay	Tls. 8
S'hai Malay pref.	Tls. 8
Shanghai Pahang	Tls. 1½
Sungala	Tls. 1
Sungei Duri	Tls. 9 S.
Sua Manggis	Tls. 4
S'hai Kalantan	Tls. 0.50
Shanghai Seremban	Tls. 0.85
Taiping	Tls. 1½
Tanah Merah	Tls. 0.95 S.
Tebong	Tls. 15
Ulobri	Tls. 2½
Ziangbe	Tls. 3½ B.
Miscellaneous	
C. I and E. Lumber	Tls. 230 B.
Culty Dairy	Tls. 14 S.
S'hai Elec. and Asb.	$2
Shanghai Trams	Tls. 78 B.
Shanghai Gas	Tls. 21½
Horse Bazaar	Tls. 55
Shanghai Mercury	Tls. 25
Shanghai Telephone	Tls. 78 B.
S'hai Waterworks	Tls. 158

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Mail Notices

MAILS CLOSE

For U.S. Canada and Europe:

†Per N.Y.K. s.s. Chikugo M. May 16

For Japan:

Per N.Y.K. ss. Chikugo M. May 16

For United Kingdom

*Per B. & S. s.s. Lycaon ..May 20

For Europe

Per P. and O. s.s. Dilwara ..May 19

For Australia

Per B. and S. Sulyang .....May 15

MAILS DUE

From U.S. and Canada

Per R.M.S. E. of Asia .....May 16

* Pacels only to be sent by the s.s. Lycaon.

†Mails to be sent by the Chikugo will connect with the Siberia Maru at Yokohama.

Amusements

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SATURDAY,
MONDAY and TUESDAY
May 17th, 19th and 20th
A Colossal
Vaudeville Banquet
In 10 Great Bites
A Variety Bill of Exceptional Excellence!

WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY AND FRIDAY
May 21st, 22nd and 23rd
The Brilliant Revue
"LET'S GO!"
Written by
LAURA GUERITE and GEORGE ROSS
Gorgeous Dresses, Wonderful Settings, Catchy Songs

WATCH FOR
"VERY GOOD, EDDIE"
"OH, BABY"
and
"THE FOLLIES"

Booking at Moutrie's.

Nearly Four Billion Gold Needed To Run U.S. For 1921

Appropriations Needed For The Year Ending June 30 Will Be G.$3,800,000,000, Says Committee Head

Washington, April 3.—The Federal government will require appropriations totaling $3,800,000,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1921, according to a statement issued here today by Representative James W. Good, of Iowa, who will head the Appropriations Committee of the next House. For the next few years, until some of the war debt of the United States is permanently liquidated, the annual interest charges will exceed, Representative Good states, the average annual cost of running all the departments of the government prior to America's entrance into the war.

Governmental revenues will fall short of meeting expenditures incurred by the government during the present fiscal year by approximately $2,500,000,000, Mr. Good states. Some of this debt will be liquidated, he adds, by the salvaging of war materials, but the balance must be made up by the sale of bonds.

War Bills $47,110,935,260

According to estimates of the government's war expenditures compiled by the Iowa Representative, the net appropriations made available by Congress during the war, and including the present fiscal year, totaled $47,110,935,260.79. Before the war the nationals debt of the United States, Mr. Good points out, was less than $1,000,000,000. On July 1 next, he states, the national debt of the country will be about $24,000,000,000.

In order to meet the greatly increased burden or Federal expenditures, Mr. Good predicts, it will be necessary to raise a minimum of $280,0000,000 by increased tariff levies. National economy in public expenditures will hereafter be a necessity, he states, in urging the development of a public sentiment throughout the country which will demand a businesslike administration of governmental affairs. His statement follows:

"The failure of the third session of the Sixty-fifth Congress to pass eight of the great supply bills carrying over $3,476,000,000 makes an accurate statement at this time respecting appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1920, impossible. It will be necessary to convene Congress in extra session to pass the appropriation bills that failed in the last Congress.

Analysis Of Appropriations

"The following statement of appropriations made and of appropriation bills which failed of enactment, but which passed the House, indicates the requirements of the various services of the government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1920, and for deficiencies for the present fiscal year:

Present Status Of Appropriations. Sixty-Fifth Congress, Third Session. Appropriation Laws Enacted	
Diplomatic and consular	$3,843,661.67
Fortification	11,214,291.00
Legislative, etc.	97,940,431.77
Pension	215,030,000.00
Second deficiency, fiscal year 1919	292,714,084.71
*Postal	531,466,149.00
Rivers and harbors	33,378,364.00
Military Academy	2,277,932.20
Total	$1,193,864,914.35

*Does not include $78,000,000 carried for road construction for the fiscal year 1921.

Appropriations In Miscellaneous Acts	
Revenue, act	$7,525,000.00
Bureau of Mines, testing of lignites	100,000.00
Relief in Europe	100,000,000.00
Coos Bay wagon road lands	244,463.07
Hospitals, public health service	9,835,333.04
Probation system district of Columbia	8,300.00
Wheat guarantee	1,300,000,000.00
Private acts	640.40
Total	$1,117,713,436.47

Permanent Annuals And Indefinite Appropriations (Estimated)	
Miscellaneous permanents and indefinites	$77,266,880.00
Expenses floating Liberty loans	8,000,000.00
Increased compensation	25,000,000.00
Interest	1,000,000,000.00
Bond redemption fund (estimated)	964,020,000.00
Total	$2,074,286,880.00

Status Of Appropriation Bills Which Failed Of Enactment	
Agriculture (passed House of Representatives)	$31,673,022.00
Army (passed House of Representatives)	1,070,529,088.56
District of Columbia (passed House of Representatives)	14,093,731.00
Navy (passed House of Representatives)	720,793,000.33
Sundry civil (passed House of Representatives)	$51,171,849.25
3rd deficiency, fiscal year 1919 (passed House of Representatives)	26,937,265.03
Indian (Conference)	11,066,597.03
Railroad appropriation (passed House of Representatives)	750,000,000.00
Total	$3,476,264,523.20
Total	$7,862,129,754.02
Appropriation necessary meet a present deficiency in general appropriations quartermaster corps	$829,375,295.10
Additional expenditures under previous appropriations, necessary to discharge war contracts and expenditures in making loans already authorised to Allies (estimated)	1,500,000,000.00
Grand Total	$10,191,505,349.12

(a) In addition to the foregoing, allowance must be made for increases by the Senate to the bills which failed, and also for such additional appropriations as may be initiated during the first session, Sixty-sixth Congress.

Must Settle War Contracts

"Unquestionably large sums will be expended during the fiscal year 1920 in the settlement of war contracts. While the amount expended in making loans to the Allies is not an appropriation, it is an expenditure to be made under authorisations contained in the victory loan act, enacted during the last Congress. That act authorised the Secretary of the Treasury to make loans to foreign governments for a period of eighteen months following the treaty of peace, to enable them to purchase war material from the United States, and to pay for wheat which may be sold to them. There will remain of said authorisation for the fiscal year 1920 about $1,000,000,000.

"The second deficiency act repealed appropriations previously made to the extent of $7,287,621,810.01. The amounts which Congress could safely repeal were estimated by the various departments. The War Department estimated that it could surrender $2,996,414,707.14 of appropriations previously made for 'general appropriations, quartermaster corps.' It subsequently ascertained that its estimate was erroneous, and that by reason of the repeal above referred to it would have a deficiency in that appropriation for the year ending June 30, 1919, of $829,375,295.10.

Revenue Total $5,150,000,000

"The revenue out of which these extraordinary expenses must be met will be obtained from our customs duties, income taxes and other internal revenue receipts, postal receipts and miscellaneous receipts including interest from foreign governments, and canal tolls, which in the aggregate should yield approximately $5,150,000,000.

"The appropriations to supply deficiencies in the various departments are chargeable against the fiscal year ending June 30, 1919, and when deducted from the total of the appropriations above referred to, it will be found that the total revenue will fall short of meeting the appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1920, by approximately $3,500,000,000."

Amusements

Victoria Theatre

SHOWING
Tonight!
"MY FOUR YEARS IN GERMANY"
IN TEN PARTS

Amusements

ISIS THEATRE

PROGRAMME
for
Thursday, Friday and Saturday, 15th, 16th and 17th May

THE SUPREME-SERIAL
"Crimson Stain Mystery"
1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th Episodes
Eight Parts
The Most Sensational and Interesting Serial on Exhibition

Saturday Matinee
"The Count of Monte Cristo"
Final Epoch
and
"The Million Dollar Mystery"
12th and 13th Episodes

Sunday Matinee
"Crimson Stain Mystery"
First Four Episodes

Sunday Night,
"Yiddish Vaudeville"
and
Special Picture Show

Monday Next, 19th May
Mr. GERRARD'S
My Four Years in Germany"

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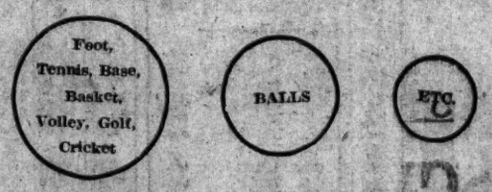

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Toys' Department
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Tonight! Tonight!
"ROMANCE of TARZAN"
IN SEVEN PARTS
The concluding chapters of "TARZAN of the APES"
From the book by EDGAR RICE BURROUGHS
THE CATACLYSMIC ROMANCE OF PRIMEVAL MAN AND MODERN MAID MIDST JUNGLE WILDS AND PALACES
FILLED WITH SCENES OF WEIRD POWER THAT WILL HAUNT YOU FOR DAYS
You will see Tarzan lured to the apartments of a beautiful adventuress who both loves him and seeks his ruin. You will see his raging fight for life with her accomplices.
You will see Tarzan's repudiation by his former jungle companions when he returns to his old haunts.
You will see the beautiful ending—which is best of all.
PRICES OF ADMISSION: Dress Circle, $1.50; Stalls, $1.00
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BILLY AND DORIS HARLEY
TWO STARS WHO CAN DANCE
TWO STARS WHO CAN DANCE
"ORIGINALITY" IS THEIR MOTTO
Retained on the bill for three more nights. In acting and photography this picture will rank as one of our greatest bookings. It is a real live play full of life from start to finish.
"MORAL SUICIDE"
MATINEE, SATURDAY AT 4 P.M.
THEDA BARA IN "INFIDELITY"
ANOTHER OF OUR GALA NIGHTS
A GREAT PICTURE—A CLEVER ACT
Both well worth seeing, so book up today!
MATINEE, SUNDAY AT 3.30 P.M.
"HANDS UP" Episode 11: "The Stranger from the Sea" Episode 12: "The Silver Book"